THE TIMES

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Teachers to step up strikes

Strike action involving 26,000 teachers in more than 30 education authorities is to be stepped up in England and Wales next week, after the refusal by local authority leaders to bring forward the date of a meeting to discuss terms for arebitration Page 2

Secret report

Three Bulgarians are among eight men Italian authorities want to prosecute for trying to kill Pope John Paul II three years ago. An Italian state prosecutor filed a secret report asking for the trial of five Turks and three Bulgarians in addition to Mehmet Ali Agca, the only man so far convicted of the shooting. Extracts from the proscecutor's report appear in *The Times* today Spectrum, page 8



Hero's welcome



Mr P. W. Botha, South Africa's Prime Minister, was welcomed home as a conquering hero from his eight-nation European tour by jubilant followers Page 5

Space change

The Army has replaced its candidate to be Britain's first man in space because of a security investigation involving his former regiment in Cyprus Page 2

Police accused

Hospital consultants have accused the police and NHS auditors of breaking the confidentiality of patients' records while investigating claims that doctors are defrauding the health service Page 3

Snap NZ poll

New Zealand is to have a snap general election on July 14. It has been brought forward because of the defection of a backbencher Page 5

Jaguar surge

Jaguar cars, which is to be privatized next month, appears on course for record full-year profits after making £18m in the first quarter Page 15

Miners' union will boycott proposed coal board ballot

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

Miners' union leaders yesterday decided to boycott the National Coal Board's proposed back-to-work pithead ballot.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers also agreed unanimously to intensify the 14-week-old "rolling" strike and to halt all coke and coal supplies to the steel industry, pending a deal with the steelworkers' union.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, said of the ballot plan: "We shall tell our members to have nothing to do with this outside interference in the internal affairs of a free, independent and democratic trade union.

"To do other than that would put this union in a very very difficult position indeed. Our advice will be to have nothing whatsoever to do with such tactics."

Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board's chairman, said yesterday that if there was no "positive decision" from the miners' executive to consult the men, the board "will make a decision within a week on whether to hold its own ballot". He added: "We would be ready to hold it within ten days".

The probable timing for a coal board-sponsored poll of the pitmen would be at the end of this month, or early July, barely ten days before the union's national delegate conference is reconvened for two days of policymaking which would bring about a further prolongation of the stoppage.

Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the union, said that white-collar coal board staff had already been preparing envelopes for the home addresses of many miners, even before the collapse of the latest peace talks two days ago.

"It appears that the intention to hold a ballot was already there. They went to the meeting intent on it breaking down so they could move towards a ballot", he said.

Mr MacGregor previously used the ballot strategy to undermine the power of the steel unions to get through his "survival plan" at the state-owned British Steel Corpration.

He was also a member of the BL board when its chairman, Sir Michael Edwardes, pursued the same policy to go over the heads of the motor industry unions with his planned closure programme.

Both those ballots proved successful for management, but there was doubt last night that it could be easily done again in a single-union industry which has been in dispute since October 30 last year and largely strike-bound since March 12.

The union executive yesterday deplored the proposal, described by Mr Scargill as "the sinister approach of Americanism".

The union's own rule book requires that the members must give a simple majority in a secret pithead ballot before an official national strike can be mounted.

Continued on back page, col 2

EFFECTS OF STRIKE ON COAL INDUSTRY

Week ended	Lost output (tonnes)	Coal produced (tonnes)	Miners' lost earnings (£m)	Pithead stocks ('000 tonnes)	Pits on strike/picketed out (out of 176)
17/3	1,781,000	415,000	18.3	21,967	142
24/3	1,743,000	466,000	18.8	21,737	132
31/3	1,752,000 p	451,000	19.2	21,723	130
7/4	1,720,000 p	454,000	18.9	21,592 p	122
14/4	1,701,000 p	471,000	18.640	21,849 p	122
21/4	1,533,000 p	444,000	16.975	22,044 p	123
28/4	1,107,000 p	263,000	14.179	21,873 p	121
5/5	1,701,000 p	424,000	18.965	21,977 p	122
12/5	1,311,000 p	370,000	16.357	22,053 p	122
19/5	1,706,000 p	451,000	19.070	22,150 p	119
26/5	1,646,000 p	428,000	18.580	22,116 p	122
2/6 *	392,000 p	101,000	7.320	22,171 p	126
9/6	1,571,000 p	n/a	17.210	n/a	122

p – provisional; * – holiday week — Source: National Coal Board

One in three defies strike, says board

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The drift back to work by striking miners which the National Coal Board has tried to encourage has shown little sign of gathering pace with only small numbers of miners joining their working colleagues.

Board officials have mounted a propaganda exercise in north Derbyshire in the hope of persuading a large scale return to work but fewer than 500 men are working, compared with 200 in the early days of the strike.

The board estimates that about 49,000 people are working in the industry out of a total workforce of just more than 178,000 that includes deputies and managers. The best guess the board can make is that about one third of the membership of the National Union of Mineworkers is defying the strike.

Many coalfields, particularly in the Midlands, have remained stable throughout the dispute with numbers attending work varying only slightly. The vast majority of the 30,600 in the Nottinghamshire coalfield have worked normally, with the higest number on strike reaching only 3,500 in May, according to the board.

Regional officials of the board dispute claims by Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president, that about a third of all Nottinghamshire miners are on strike. The miners' leader's figures of 80 per cent of the coalfields not producing coal are also challenged, with the management claiming 122 out of 176 are on strike or picketed out.

Only a handful of miners in the Leicestershire and south Derbyshire coalfields are said to be not reporting for work. Wih the exception of Coventry colliery, where 400 of the 1,200 workforce are on strike, the Warwickshire coalfield is reporting almost normal working.

The largest fluctuations have been in the Lancashire coalfield, where all six pits have been affected at one time or another depending on the various pronouncements from the area NUM leadership. An attempt to start a return to work move at Bickershaw colliery earlier this week and was met by mass picketing. Board officials express satisfaction that numbers attending for work at the colliery have gone up by 10 per cent to about 340.

There appears little evidence of a substantial move back to work although in the board's western area, covering Lancashire, Cumbria, north Wales and Staffordshire, the numbers reporting for work has increased from 6,175 at the beginning of April to 8,205 now. That is estimated to represent more than half the NUM membership in the area.

£120m more for pit pay-offs

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Treasury yesterday provided proof of the Government's confidence that 20,000 miners will this year apply for improved redundancy terms – a supplementary estimate of nearly £120m to help meet the cost of the pay-offs.

Supply estimates already agreed by Parliament provide a net total of £228m to meet the cost of redundancy for mineworkers this year. But Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is now budgeting for a 50 per cent increase

His supplementary estimates, presented to Parliament yesterday, show that the extra money is required because of the improvement in redundancy terms made in April and because of "the National Coal Board's expectation that men will continue to leave voluntarily at roughly the rate established last year." About 20,000 workers left the industry last year.

Speaking of Mr Ian MacGregor's controversial demand for a further 20,000-man cutback, Mrs Thatcher told the Commons yesterday: "More miners have applied for voluntary redundancy than are needed to meet the target for reduction of manpower this year."

Continued on back page, col 2

Police shoot two unarmed men

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A police operation on a London sub-postoffice ended yesterday with two unarmed men being shot and seriously wounded by detectives escorting the manageress.

A Scotland Yard source said the officers, two detective-sergeants in the Central Robbery Squad, opened fire in the shop.

Under police rules, tightened up after last year's Stephen Waldorf shooting, London officers should give an oral warning, if possible, before opening fire. They are supposed to fire to protect the public, themselves or colleagues only as a last resort.

The injured men, both from east London, were taken to North Middlesex Hospital. One had an operation and was described later as being in a stable condition, while the second was moved to an orthopaedic hospital after doctors feared there might be partial paralysis of the spine.

Both had been hit by a single bullet.

Commander Frank Cater, head of the Central Robbery Squad, will conduct an inquiry into the police operation and report to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The police were in the post office, in Seven Sisters Road, Tottenham, because earlier in the week a woman employee had reported to Mr Michael Coney, the owner, that she thought she was being followed

Yesterday, Mrs Margaret Simmonds, the manageress, arrived shortly after 8am. Mr Coney said: "She went in with two officers. She went behind the security screen, opened up the rear office and as she opened up the kitchen at the rear she saw some men, screamed and started to run."

Scotland Yard said the detectives then shot two men and arrested them.

Lloyd, England's opening batsman, falls and leaves the field (bottom left) after being hit during the first Test at Edgbaston by a ball from Marshall, the West Indian bowler. He will be in hospital for at least a week with impaired vision. (Photographs: Ian Stewart; John Woodcock, page 20).

Israel seeks British arms technology link

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir has proposed to Britain that the two countries should undertake joint development of weapons and military technology.

A senior Israeli defence source told *The Times* that the plan for Anglo-Israeli cooperation along similar lines to that envisaged between Israel and the United States was put forward during the 90-minute meeting in London early last week between Mr Michael Heseltine, the British Defence Minister, and his Israeli counterpart Mr Moshe Arens. No British answer has yet been given.

The Israeli proposal is understood to have been phrased in general terms and not to have mentioned any specific projects. "It is something that is now under consideration in London, and which we shall follow up at a later stage", the source said.

He explained that Mr Arens' scheme would involve a combination of Israeli know-how – particularly that derived from its experience in the recent Lebanon war – and Israeli personnel combined with British finance and certain specialized forms of British military technology.

As an example of the type of joint development project which might be considered, the source cited the drones or pilotless spy aircraft which Israel has refined for reconaisance missions over Lebanon.

The proposal comes at a time of significant improvement in the atmosphere between the two governments over defence. Previously, relations were badly soured as a result of the British disapproval of the June 1982 invasion of Lebanon and subsequent siege of west Beirut.

● Embargo stays: The Ministry of Defence in London said last night that no collaborative projects have been agreed as a result of Mr Arens' call on Mr Heseltine.

A spokesman said: "Defence relations with Israel are limited and are confidential between the governments.



Low turnout by British voters in Euro-election

By David Cross and Richard Ford

The Prime Minister and Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday set a good example to the British electorate by voting early in the European elections. But, as expected, the unscintillating campaign fought by the political parties and general apathy about the European Community produced a low turnout across most of the country.

Voting in parts of the south and west of England was so slow at times that officials at some polling stations spent much of the time sunning themselves. In the tiny island of Lundy in the Bristol Channel only two of the 12 voters bothered to vote at all.

In the Orkneys, which are in the key constituency of Highlands and Islands where the Social Democrat liberal Alliance has a real chance of gaining a seat from the Scottish Nationalists, polling was equally light. Ballot papers cast by those of the islands' 14,511 electors who bothered to vote are being flown to Inverness today ready for counting on Monday. Counting in most other parts of Britain begins after 9 pm on Sunday.

In London and the South-east, most polling stations reported a very slow start. In one community centre in Greenwich only four voters had cast their ballots by 7.30 am compared with about 20 at last year's general election.

In Northern Ireland, where the turnout was expected to be greater than other parts of the United Kingdom, the calm was shattered by two shooting incidents. A polling agent for the Social Democratic and Labour Party and his wife were threatened by a caller at their home in Ardboe, Co Tyrone. It is understood that they were warned not to take part in the election but after an argument through a bolted door the stranger ran off when a legally held shotgun was fired.



At a polling station in nearby Trillick, voters ran away in panic when a police officer accidentally discharged a shot from his gun. There were also protests at booths in West Belfast by about 25 relatives and friends of James Campbell, shot dead by the Provisional IRA last week because of his alleged involvement in organized crime.

Phone poll predicts higher Danish vote

By Our Foreign Staff

Turnout in Denmark, where voters also went to the polls yesterday, was expected to be a marked improvement on the last European elections in 1979. A preliminary telephone poll of voters carried our for Danish Radio News estimated that about 60 per cent of Danes were voting compared with 47.8 per cent five years ago.

The same poll also forecast a polarization of the vote with anti-EEC and pro-EEC parties running neck and neck.

The last minute poll confirmed the general trend of other preelection surveys which forecast a 35 per cent vote for anti-EEC parties, principally the Popular Movement Against EEC, and 36 per cent for the pro-EEC government parties, notably the Conservatives and the Liberals. The opposition Social Democrats and another parties which are lukewarm about the Community would seem to be the losers in the Danish elections with only 25 per cent of the vote.

In 1979 pro-EEC parties were supported by 35 per cent of the electorate and anti-EEC parties by 33 per cent of voters.

In the Netherlands, the fourth EEC member state to vote yesterday, the European elections were overshadowed by Wednesday night's decision in the Dutch parliament to deploy cruise missiles, albeit under certainstrict conditions.

The elections are seen as a test for the centre-right coalition on both cruise and the Government's economic austerity programme. In advertisements published during the past few days, the opposition Labour Party has called on Holland's ten million voters to cast a decisive vote against the deployment of American-made missiles and the Government's economic programme.

The Dutch are traditionally keen Europeans and the turnout in 1979 was nearly 60 per cent. But with rain sweeping much of the country yesterday, many voters were believed to have stayed at home.

The other six members of the Community – France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece – all go to the polls on Sunday.

Why a diffident duke spoke out against smoking

By Rupert Morris

The Duke of Gloucester was in relaxed mood yesterday as his children played on the lawns of Kensington Palace and he reflected on his maiden speech in the House of Lords on Wednesday. He had broken 10 years of silence with a forthright denunciation of the evils of smoking and it was evident that he had got something off his chest.

"I feel rather different about speaking at all ," explained this mild bespectacled man who is eleventh in line to the throne. "There are not many subjects about which I think I've got more to say than anybody else."

Smoking, however, is different. It is not a party political issue and it was an occassion when he could happily reconcile his conscience with his public duty to be non-controversial.

"I think this was the right occasion to speak. It was the fourth report of the Roual College of Physicians and the pathetic thing is that it's so like the first one. Doctors can ony report then its up to the politicians, and the trouble is that there is a very powerful force moving in the opposite direction."

The Duke,who has never smoked or drunk alcohol likened the work of Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), the anti-smoking group of which he is patron, against the multi-national cigarette companies, to David's struggle against Goliath.

He said that smoking killed 100,000 people a year in Britain, far more than any comparable agent of death, such as the IRA. It was not good enough for the older generation to surrender to their addiction, thereby allowing another generation to become addicted. He wanted government action to spell out the dangers far more clearly.

The duke, who is 40 in August, is not often drawn into public controversy. In spite of being a qualified architect, unlike the Prince of Wales, he has chosen not to be drawn into the debate in modern architecture.

He said that the Prince of Wales had expressed a widely-felt view about modern architecture, although he thought architects were not entirely to blame.

"The absurd thing about being a duke or a prince is that you are a professional ignoramus. You are not really trained for anything; for that reason I suppose you can sometimes represent the man in the street where politicians cannot."

Normally the duke does not like upsetting people, but this time he did not mind if some people thought him a kill joy. "I do have some vices", he said, taking another piece of chocolate cake.

Film finance group's director resigns

By David Hewson and Jenny Knight

The future of the National Film Finance Corporation was in doubt last night after the resignation of its managing director, Mr Mamoun Hassan.

The group, which receives money from cinema admissions and has backed nearly 400 films, including *The Third Man*, *Gregory's Girl* and *Another Country*, since its inception in 1949, is widely expected to be privatized in a forthcoming review of the cinema business by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr Hassan, aged 46, said last night: "I have no idea what is happening to the corporation. I just do not know whether it is going to carry on, close down or be privatized. It could be one of the three.

The survival of the corporation in its present form has been demanded by a number of leading figures in the cinema industry, notably Sir Richard Attenborough, the producer David Puttnam, and the director Hugh Hudson, who have been lobbying the Government on its behalf.

University left £1m for research

Edinburgh University has received a £1m gift for research in the faculty of medicine into emphysema, the disease which when associated with chronic bronchitis, costs 30 million working days a year to British industry, about ten times that lost by strikes.

The money has been gifted under the will of the late Mrs Norman Salvesen, of Kinlock, Perthshire, who established the Edinburgh emphysema research fund at the university three years ago under an anonymous gift. Other wills, page 12.

Hendre estate fails at auction

The Hendre estate near Monmouth, home of the Rolls family since 1767 which contains a leisure complex and golf course failed to find a buyer at auction by Humberts yesterday.

The estate, which was expected to fetch up to £4m, was withdrawn by Mr John Harding-Rolls after bidding reached £3,250,000. Some of the 1,450 acres of farmland and forestry were sold. The rest will come up for auction on July 18.

Abolition of union confederation is sought by two key members

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which represents 2.2 million workers in 17 trade unions, is under pressure to justify its existence or be wound up.

The leadership of two key members of the organization – the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trade Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union – believe that the confederation may have outlived its usefulness.

Senior figures in both unions are understood to favour the establishment of a new "super committee" at the TUC which would replace the confederation. However, they are likely to encounter strong opposition from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which is the group's largest affilate.

The general and municipal workers' section of GMBATU will make the first moves towards abolition at the annual meeting of the confederation which opens on June 26.

A seemingly innocuus motion calls on the executive to set up a working party to carry out a "thorough examination of the role, function and efficacy of the CSEU in the light of the continuing changes in the circumstances in the shipbuilding and engineering industries".

The motion asks the executive to ensure that a report on the finding is made available for next year's conference.

The move is being interpreted by the leadership of the confederation as the first shot in a battle to secure its abolition.

Mr Alex Ferry, general secretary of the confederation, said that he had an open mind about its future. "If it can be shown that it would benefit working people to do away with the confederation then I would be for it. If, however, I would only serve to promote sectional political interests, then I would be a gainst it."

But he added: "Penny for penny it can be aurgued that the members get more out of the CSEU than they do out of other organizations to which their unions are affiliated. It is a question, however, of whether it will be argued that they cannot afford that penny."

There is some confusion about whether the TUC could take over the confederation's function as a coordinator of wage bargaining.

It is thought that the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will argue against the abolition of the confederation because traditionally the union has never adopted a high profile at Congress House



Lords draft strategy to save GLC elections

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

Opposition parties in the House of Lords yesterday agreed on a plan, backed by some Conservative and cross-bench peers, designed to thwart the Government's intention of abolishing next year's election to the Greater London Council and putting in a nominated authority to run it in its last year before abolition.

In the latest move to beat the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill they tabled an amendment for the committee stage of the Bill which could threaten the Government's timetable for the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan counties.

The amendment, signed by Lord Glwyn-Jones, the former Labour Lord Chancellor, Lord Hooson, the Liberal peer, Lord Molson, the former Conservative minister who voted against the Government last Monday, and Lord Hayter, an independent, would prevent the paving Bill becoming law until the subsequent Bill abolishing the authorities has received the royal assent.

If passed the Government would be faced with the near impossible task of getting the main abolition Bill, which is to be introduced in the new session of Parliament in November, through both Houses before the following Easter to prevent the elections due in May taking place.

Peers believe they have come up with the neatest way available of frustrating the plan to abolish the elections without being accused of "wrecking" the Bill, because they will argue that it is technically possible for the Government to get the abolition Bill through on time.

They also beleive they will be making an important constitutional point. As things stand the Government has pledged not to put the paving Bill into effect until after the main abolition Bill has received a second reading in the Commons in November or December.

Wilson says Labour needs 'thug' as leader

By Our Political Reporter

Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, the former Labour prime minister, believes that he was wrong to have backed Mr Michael Foot for the leadership in 1980 because the party needed a "thug" like Mr Denis Healy to beat Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Foot, Lord Wilson suggests, was not tough enough to deal with the Prime Minister, but Mr Neil Kinnock, his successor, in increasingly showing that he can pass the test.

Lord Wilson's judgments are contained in a remarkable review in *Financial Weekly* of Mr Foot's book about the 1983 general election campaign, in which he is castigated for a newspaper article which Mr Foot regarded as damaging to Labour's prospects.

Although he writes warmly of many of Mr Foot's qualities, Lord Wilson criticizes *Another Heart and Other Pulses* for being episodic, disjointed and concentrating too much on the campaign disappointments and the manifestly unfair press treatment of Labour.

He says that when Mr James Callaghan stood down in November, 1980, he voted for Mr Healey on the first ballot and Mr Foot on the second. "Looking back I was wrong in switching my vote. Denis knows that when I have referred to him I have usually called him a thug – a term of praise.

"Frankly the party has needed a thug, not least since the Conservatives elected Mrs Thatcher as leader. Michael could have held his own against a bigot such as Mr Heath and with the latter falling over himself to please, indeed featherbed, the French, Michael could have enjoyed a happy parliamentary lifetime of taunting and denunciation.

The former prime minister states that as party leader Mr Foot contributed style and imagination, but he lacked the ability to prepare a script and stick closely to it.

He describes Mr Foot as the most effective orator, Labour or Conservative apart from Aneurin Bevan, since the war

Secret forest sales censured

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Forestry Commission's refusal to disclose the price at which it sells land, or the purchaser's name is criticized in a Commons Public Accounts Committee, report published yesterday.

The committee says it is not satisfied that commericial confidentiality, is a sufficient reason for refusing to publish the selling price of publicity-owned land. "It is necessary for the purpose of ensuring proper accountability that this information should be made public".

The commission provided a confidential note explaining how it determined the price below which it would not sell, and further information about particular sales.

The committee decided not publish or comment on the onformation supplied in confidence. But, because of the disquiet expressed over some sales, it recommends that the commission should publish a full explanation of its sales, policy and practice.

The report notes that, under the Forestry Act, 1981, the commission was set a target of raising £82m from sales by 1985-86. By January, it has realized £37m.

The committee was concerned to establish that, while complying the ministerial guidelines, the commission obtained the best prices. Members had been told of prices which were surprisingly low.

● The commission yesterday discounted reports that a second wave of Dutch Elm disease was likley this summer. It said that the fungus-spreading beetles needed an optimum average springtime tempreture of 62°F to multiply on a large scale and, except in the south of England, where there were few elms left, tempretures had been much lower.

But it says that the situation is deteriorating, and it has established control areas with restrictions on the movement of felled elms with the bark attached.

The main control area in England runs from Merseyside to North Yorkshire, with smaller areas in Lincoln, Tyne and Wear, the Peak District, Cumbria and East Sussex. Scotland, except the Border region and part of Dumfries and Galloway, will remain a control area.

More teachers to strike over pay

By Michael Durham, of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Teachers are to intensify strike action in schools in England and Wales next week, after local authority leaders refused to bring forward the date of a meeting to discuss terms for arbitration.

The renewed pay talks will take place next Friday, almost two weeks after the authorities backed down and agreed to seek arbitration with the teachers. Teaching union leaders had asked for the talks to be brought forward to next Monday.

Teaching unions said yesterday that in the days leading up to the pay negotiations next week, 26,500 teachers will be called out on strike in more than 30 education authorities, in addition to the existing sanctions against school meals' supervision, playground duties, and coverage for absent colleagues.

The National Union of Teachers plans to call 7,500 teachers out on three-day strikes in 575 schools, mainly in the shire counties. The union has selected 24 authorities, which are mainly Conservative and members of the education committee of the Association of County Councils.

The areas chosen have all so far refused to come out in favour of arbitration. Authorities which have declared in favour, including Shropshire which is controlled by Conservatives, have been exempted from strike action.

The union also plans three-day strikes in the London Borough of Croydon, in retaliation for threats to dock teachers' pay because of the "no cover" action.

The 24 county authorities have been singled out for strike action partly in protest at what union leaders see as an uncalled for delay in holding the talks.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers is increasing the number of authorities liable to selective strike action next week, from 12 to 14. Four new areas, Kent, Wiltshire, Hereford and Worcester and Barnet, are to be included. But the union is suspending strike action in two areas, North Yorkshire and Cambridgeshire.

● The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, was yesterday asked in the Commons by a Conservative backbencher for an assurance that the Government "would not bail out education authorities in order to meet any increased pay award for the teachers which might arise from arbitration", (Julian Haviland writes).

Mr Lawson replied: "The Government has made it quite clear what can be afforded in pay for the teachers. Whatever happens in arbitration, that is all that can be afforded."

MPs estimate extra cost of Trident

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

An all-party committee of MPs has urged the Government to make known to the United States its concern over the impact that President Reagan's star wars plan could have on Britain's next strategic deterrent.

It has also put the cost of the Trident-2 missile programme, which will supply the nuclear deterrent from the mid-1990s, at £9,400m – nearly £700m more than the latest official estimate.

The MPs have criticized Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, for trying to compare the cost of Trident with that of the Royal Air Force's Tornado aircraft programme, which is £3,000m higher.

In its critique of this year's defence estimates the Commons Defence Committee comments: "The comparison is an interesting one. But it is not always very satisfactory to have to put one very expensive programme in the context of another even more expensive."

The Ministry of Defence is claiming that the Trident programme is well on target for the first submarine, equipped with up to 16 missiles, to come into service in 1994-5, at a total cost of £8,729m.

This is £700m less than originally forecast, because money has been saved through the decision in 1983 to have the missiles serviced by the US at King's Bay, Georgia.

Letters, page 11

Army spaceman falls foul of spy case

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Major Farrimond: First reserve for Army

The Army has replaced its candidate to be Britain's first man in space because of a security investigation involving his former regiment in Cyprus.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Boyle was withdrawn after a decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, only three months after the Ministry of Defence confirmed its final selection of four men for space training in the United States.

His place is being taken by Major Richard Farrimond, like Colonel Boyle a member of the Royal Corps of Signals, who was the Army's first reserve from the short list.

Eight members of 9 Signals Regiment have been charged over alleged security leaks under Section One of the Official Secrets Act and are now on remand.

Two were serving with the regiment while Colonel Boyle was in command between February 1981 and September last year, according to a ministry official yesterday.

The ministry has said that there is no question over Colonel Boyle's competence, as a soldier or as a potential astronaut. He has been held back only because there is seen to be a need for close consultation with all those responsible for the management of the unit concerned.

It was hoped that the inquiries would be completed in time. But this has not been the case and with Colonel Boyle and the other three British candidates due to fly soon to the United States to start training for a flight in the space shuttle, it was felt that a decision had to be taken now.

Colonel Boyle said yesterday: "To say that I am keenly disappointed would be the understatement of the week. It has been totally unexpected."

The news also came as a surprise to Major Farrimond who was alerted on Wednesday evening and flown to the Ministry of Defence from his squadron in Londonderry.

The miners' dispute

Union names its price for strike settlement

By Our Labour Editor

The National Union of Mineworkers yesterday named its price for a settlement of the 14-week-old pit strike in a ten-point set of demands based on expansion in the coal industry.

Miners' leaders want the complete withdrawal of the National Coal Board's pit closure programme and an extension of the lifetime of evey existing colliery through new investment.

The union also insists upon a four-day working week, a "substantial" rise in wages and an end to the devisive incentive bonus scheme introduced in the late 1970s.

The miners argue that their peace package is an extension of the existing 1974 *Plan for Coal*, the targets and principles of which they say have been consistently eroded.

The miners' demands are:

1 Complete withdrawal of pit closure programme.
2 Reaffirmation by coal board and Government of 1974 *Plan for Coal*.
3 Development of 40 million tonnes of new capacity from new pits.
4. Extension of life span of every existing British colliery through new investment.
5 Rapid development of coal liquefaction, gasification, combined heat and power programmes and fluidized bed combustion schemes.
6. Four-day working week to preserve and expand manpower levels.
7 Agreement to "substantially increased wages", reversing trend over past nine years.
8. Early retirement at 55.
9. Immediate implementation of arrangements to protect pay of face workers who have to move to less well-paid jobs.
10 Consolidation of incentive bonuses

● The Labour MP for Sunderland North, Mr Robert Clay, was yesterday convicted of obstructing a police officer on a picket line at the privately-owned Deerness open-cast mine at Tow Law, co Durham

Mr Clay, aged 37, of Lindisfarne, Biddick, Washington, Tyne and Wear, was fined £50 and ordered to pay £50 costs at Bishop Auckland magistrates' court. He had denied the charge. Leading article, page 11

Councils demand interim cash for policing pits

By Craig Seton

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is being urged to make immediate interim payments to police authorities for the extra cost of policing the miners' dispute and to set up a working party to establish who pays for what before rifts grow between areas receiving police help and those sending it.

The association of County Councils has told Mr Brittan that the total extra cost to police authorities is £65m and increasing at about £6m a week.

The Times revealed this week that the additional bill for eight police authorities alone had reached £50m. Even with Mr Brittan's announcement of aid amounting to 90 per cent for additional spending above the product of a penny rate, the burden was particularly heavy for some authorities.

Mr John Chatfield, the association's police committee chairman, said that failure to resolve which authority paid for what was creating "a potential area of dispute between aided and aiding authorities".

He urged Mr Brittan to remove the 1p threshold and warned him that aided authorities were not prepared to meet the cost of "consequential expenditure", for example, the cost of overtime at home necessary to cover for officers sent to another force.

He revealed that claims were still outstanding from forces which sent officers to Merseyside to help to control the Toxteth riots.

He wanted the working party to include representatives of the association, the Home Office and the Treasury, to begin the urgent task of finding a payment formula.

Yesterday, Mr Michael Cowan, Nottinghamshire's finance committee chairman, said the authority's additional policing costs were mounting at the rate of £2m a week and the county share of that would be £200,000. Nottinghamshire wants 100 per cent government aid.

Redundancy pay higher

By Our Labour Reporter

An improved redundancy scheme for miners came into force on April 1. Men aged between 21 and 49 qualify for £1,000 per year of service from the redundant mineworkers' payment scheme.

Miners also receive a state redundancy payment which varies with years of service and average earnings.

At 21, with five years' service mineworkers receive an additional £217; at 31, with 15 years, £1,595; at 41, with 25 years, £2,827; and at 49, with 33 years' service, £3,480.

The figures assume average weekly earnings of £165, which, according to the coal board, give a broadly accurate picture of the sums available to most miners.

From the ages of 50 to 64, miners receive a steadily decreasing lump sum, but with a weekly payment.

The following figures include payments from the state scheme, the redundancy scheme and the pension fund: At 50, with 30 years' service, £22,268 plus £78.75 weekly; at 55, with 35 years, £15,929 plus £104.15 weekly; at 60, with 40 years, £4,278 plus £104.15 weekly and at 64, with 44 years, £4,350 plus £104.15. Average weekly earnings of £165 are assumed.

Troops 'policing miners'

By Our Labour Editor

Troops are involved in the pit strike, despite government denials, the National Union of Mineworkers alleged yesterday.

The unions' official journal, *The Miner*, published on its front page photographs purporting to show an army sergeant driving a police van during last week's demonstration by the NUM in London.

Mr Tony Howe, aged 25, a face worker at the Wistow mine in the Selby coalfield, who took the photographs, said last night that he had been chased by police who confiscated and exposed a duplicate film he had put into his camera.

The journal reported that the photographs, taken at the miners' mass lobby of Parliament on June 7, showed an army sergeant driving the van

A photograph showed to *The Times* by Mr Maurice Jones, editor of *The Miner*, clearly showed a man driving a police van dressed in a short-sleeved khaki shirt with army sergeant's stripes and military insignia above it.

The union's claims were last night "categorically" denied by the Ministry of Defence. The ministry said an army bomb disposal van on "innocent" routine duties had been caught up in the demonstration and attacked by miners.

Princess Anne to visit India

Princess Anne is to make a second overseas tour this year as president of the Save the Children Fund. She will leave London on October 23 for an 18-day visit to projects in India and Bangladesh.

Among the centres she will visit is the child nutrition unit in Dacca, which the Queen visited during her tour of Bangladesh last November. After publicity about the Royal visit, the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, of which Princess Anne is patron, launched an appeal for funds for the unit's work, caring for undernourished children in one of the world's poorest countries.

It will be the Princess's first visit to India and Bangladesh, although she has travelled widely on behalf of the fund, of which she has been president since 1970. She visited Nepal in 1981, East Africa in 1982 and Pakistan last year. Earlier this year she toured Morocco, The Gambia and Upper Volta.

Sale room

Earl's chamber pot fetches £10,450

By Huon Mallalieu

The eighteenth-century second Earl of Warrington seems to have been determined to preserve his dignity on all occasions: he owned at least five, and possibly eleven, elegant silver chamber pots engraved with his arms and made by David Willaume of London in 1744.

In Sotheby's silver sale yesterday one of them fetched £10,450, paid by the London dealer Koopman, which made it, the auctioneers coyly suggest, the most expensive such item on record (estimate £5,000 to £6,000).

The sale, which made £289,448 with just over 18 per cent bought in, was headed by a remarkable racing trophy known as the Goodwood Cup of 1833.

This was an embossed plate or shield decorated with struggling warriors, which was designed by E. H. Bailey and made by Paul Storr. It was bought for £20,350 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000), again by Koopman, which has acquired much of the best silver to appear on the market recently.

Sotheby's also offered prints. One of the most interesting and unusual was a French woodcut of the late fifteenth century. This was printed in grey and coloured with hand-stencils

It was bought by the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris at £8,580 (estimate £7,000 to £9,000).

Bloomsbury Book Auctions did well with a copy of the limited edition of Mallarmé's *Poesies* illustrated and signed by Matisse and published in 1969. This came with an extra set of loose plates, and it sold to a London dealer at £14,000 against an estimate of £4,000 to £6,000.

Journalists move on new technology

A national delegates' meeting of provincial journalists has extended an olive branch to the National Graphical Association over new technology (our Labour Reporter writes).

More than 100 members of the National Union of Journalists yesterday called on their leaders to try and reach agreement with the NGA over the crucial principle of direct input to production computers.

Delegates decided not to oppose the NGA principle, whereby direct input is shared among the three unions, including Sogat '82. But they took issue with the NGA's idea, expounded in the association's document *The Way Forward*, whereby membership should be shared equally.

A resolution was also passed welcoming the NGA's insistence that employees using the computer should be union members.

The conference voted narrowly however to urge the NUJ's Provincial Newspapers Industrial Council to negotiate an enabling agreement with the Newspaper Society, the employers' body, over new technology.

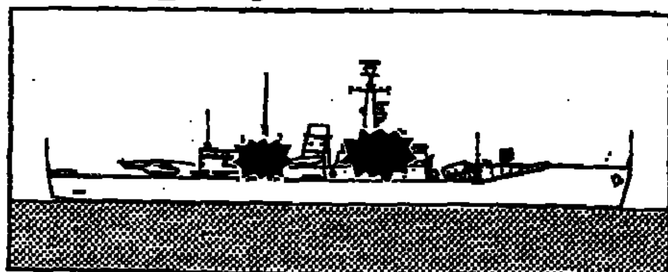
Captain faces inquiry over London Bridge crash

By John Witherow

The commander of the Royal Navy frigate that had a close encounter with London Bridge is to face a board of inquiry which could recommend a court martial.

The decision was taken yesterday by Admiral Sir William Staveley, Commander-in Chief, Fleet, after the 2,900-ton frigate HMS Jupiter was in collision with the bridge on Wednesday while attempting a U-turn during a fast-running tide.

For a navy which prides itself on seamanship it was an embarrassing incident. Commander Colin Hamilton's misfortune was that the collision occurred under the gaze of hundreds of amused spectators and that photographs, of his ship wedged under London Bridge were to grace nearly every front page of the nation's newspapers.



HMS Jupiter: Part of aftermast damaged

The inquiry will be conducted by Flag Officer, Plymouth, Vice-Admiral Sir David Brown. Apart from the frigate's own internal inquiry, it will mean that the officers will have to attend the board of senior naval men to account for the mishap.

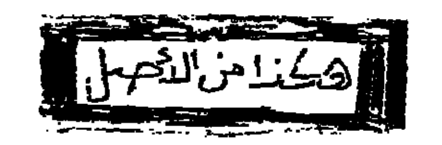
"The only reason for holding a board of inquiry is if there is some doubt about what happened", the Ministry of Defence said. If the board decides there is a case to answer, it can recommend a court martial.

The result of the collision was damage to Jupiter's guard rails and part of the aftermast and bridge structure. The bridge, faced with granite, escaped more lightly, although repairs could take a fortnight and cost several thousand pounds.

Engineers from the City of London yesterday inspected the bridge with an official from the Treasury Solicitor's office which will have to foot any bill. That included clambering inside the 14-year-old structure to make sure there was no serious damage that would cause it to be closed.

For her part, HMS Jupiter cancelled a visit to Rosyth for a Navy Day exhibition and made her desultory way home to Devonport for a full inspection.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.80; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.80; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 36; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore S$ 5.50; Spain Pes 175; Sweden Skr 8.80; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100



Consultants accuse police of 'trawling' patients' records in fraud checks

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Hospital consultants yesterday accused the police and National Health Service auditors of breaching the confidentiality of patient's records in investigating claims that consultants are defrauding the health service of private practice income.

The police were accused of conducting "fishing expeditions" through the notes of thousands of patients which could contain information about abortions, mental illness and other confidential matters.

Auditors ordered to 35 health districts by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, were also combing through thousands of records, questioning staff and patients, the consultants said.

The auditors were brought in after police investigations were launched into allegations against consultants at two hospitals, Good Hope, in Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands and the Prince Charles in Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan.

The allegations were made at the British Mecical Association's annual consultants' conference in London which said that it was appaled at the reports. Leaders of the association are to seek an urgent meeting with the Department of *health and Social Security.*

Mr John Chawner, chairman of the Welsh consultants, said he believed that up to 60,000 patients' record had been read by teams of police in the Prince Charles hospital investigation. Patients were being visted in their homes and asked if they really received treatment.

One woman with cancer, he claimed, had been asked by the poice if she really did have the disease, or if perhaps her consultant had "made it up". That, he said, was reprehensible.

He understood that the police had not obtained a court order for access to the notes. They were breaching an agreement between tha association, chief constables and the Home Office that notes could be read only in serious crimes such as murder and rape.

"It is one thing to investigate allegations against an individual consultant with a court order for disclosure of information. It is quite another to look through the records of many thousands of patients covering perhaps dozens of consultants", Mr Chawner said.

Mr James Appleyard, a consultant paediatrician in Kent, said that the trawl through records was "the most shocking abuse of individual patients' rights I have ever heard. If these records are to be made available to the police, our patients will never be able to confide in us. It will totally affect the way we are able to run patient care".

It underlined the position the association had adopted over the confidentiality of notes and the powers of the police in the Data Protection and Police and Criminal Evidence Bills.

Dr Maurice Burrows, chairman of the consultants' committee, said that doctors had no objection to specific allegations being investigated. "We are not in the business of protecting the fraudulent or shielding the dishonest."

Health drive in Scotland, the 'sick man of Europe'

A campaign costing £500,000 a year to woo Scots away from self-inflicted ill-health is to be launched in August, promoted by the Scottish Health Education group and designed by an Edinburgh advertising agency (Ronald Faux writes).

The campaign will bring together five separate health-promotion exercises ranging from discouraging smoking to promoting immunization.

In health circles, Scotland is slightingly referred to as the sick man of Europe because of a record of heavy smoking, hard drinking, dental decay and bad diet. The slogan attacking this image says: "Be all you can be" and ends "Go for good health".

It is designed as optimistic encouragement to those whom it may concern, from the pale and paunchy to those further down that slope where so many Scots allegedly slip.

Mr Richard Dickson, the account director of advertising agency, Woolward Royds, said there would be extensive newspaper and television advertising promoting a healthy lifestyle.

A pilot scheme, entitiled "Walk About a Bit" which will be followed by the full-scale and long-term effort to improve Scottish health has been highly successful. More than 20 walks of between two and six miles gave been organized and thousands of Scots joined in.

Disabled athletes assemble for international contest



Competitors preparing for the International Games for the Disabled being held in Nassau County, New York, gathered at Stoke Mandeville Sports Centre for the Disabled in Buckinghamshire yesterday so that United States immigraiton and customs officials could clear them in advance.

Mr Robert Brown and Mr Ernie Davies arrived by Concorde earlier this week for the goodwill operation. "We are delighted to be part of it". Mr Brown said.

The 150 disabled athletes, many unable to walk, others blind, with more than 50 escorts, left Heathrow on two scheduled flights later. Their vast container of luggage and equipment, including sporting rifles, javelins and racing wheelchairs capable of about 20 mph, had already been cleared through United States customs. More than 50 nations are taking part in the games. Photograph: Bill Warhurst

● Efforts were made last night to get a new passport for one of the competitors, Mr Barrie Antonio, after thieves broke into his car in Berkshire and stole his passport and Olympic uniform.

Chancellor urged to cut car tax

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

The British motor industry has told the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it will not be able to reduce car prices in line with European prices or reach its full potential as an export earner until he removers the discriminatory 10 per cent car tax.

Mr George Turnbull, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, told the society's annual meeting in London yesterday that it was of little use for the Chancellor to exhort industrialists to do better when the country's largest manufacturing industry was handicapped in this way.

He had drawn the Chancellor's attention to Germany where the total tax on new cars was 14 per cent compared with the British total of 24.6 per cent which comprises value added tax and the car tax.

He said this represented an extra taxation burden of £1,300m. In addition, German companies could deduct VAT on cars bought for business use and workers could claim an income tax allowance for travel to and from work whether by car or by public transport.

British car makers were disappointed with the short-term view taken by the Treasury of the need to maintain the special car tax.

Sunday trading 'boon to DIY'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Britain's leading do-it-yourself retailer forecast yesterday that volume trade would increase between 18 and 27 per cent if the Government freed Sunday trading, after the report of a committee of inquiry which is expected to go to the Home Secretary next month.

B & Q, part of Woolworth, could look to that effect in its stores in England and Wales, according to Mr Malcolm Parkinson, marketing director, who is also chairman of the Sunday trading committee of the Federation of DIY Retailers.

The federation has been pressing for abolition of the Shops Act of 1950 which restricts Sunday and late weekday opening hours.

An option with such a trading increase would be to reuce prices and there the effect could be a 10 per cent cut, Mr Parkinson suggested. More likely prices would be held for a longer period than would otherwise be the case and company profit margins might benefit, at least for a time.

In Scotland, where Sunday trading hours are unrestricted, B & Q has not cut prices. But that was because it had a national pricing policy, Mr Parkinson said. Trading volumes at its Scottish stores have increased but not at the levels that could be expected in England and Wales.

B & Q and other federation members have been opening on Sundays in England and Wales and collecting hundreds of court fines through flouting the law in a campaign to get the Shops Act investigated.

As a result, Sunday is already their second most busy trading day. The volume increases, Mr Parkinson forsees would come largely from the freedom to promote Sunday opening.

Court gives ginger tom to policeman

Marmaduke Gingergbits, the cat whose identity was at the centre of a nine-month legal contest, was back home last night after judgement

Bow County Court in east London decided the ginger tom was Marmaduke, owned by Police Constable John Sewell and his wife Anna, and not Mr Monty Cohen's cat Sonny.

After the hearing the cat was taken away, a blanket covering his cage, accompanied by the representative of a national newspaper. The Sewells, of Woodford Bridge, Essex, would not say how much they were being paid for their story.

Mr Cohen, an unemployed bachelor, aged 57, who was ordered to pay £129 for veterinary and RSPCA fees since March, said: "I still believe the cat is Sonny".

Mr Cohen had said Sonny ran off twice when he moved to Woodford Bridge, last summer.

Mr Cohen, who was cleared of stealing the cat but convicted of assaulting Constable Sewell had claimed custody of the cat and alleged assualt against Constable Sewell.

Mr Platt found that Constable Sewell had been wrong to put an armlock on Mr Cohen and ordered the Sewells to pay Mr Cohen £50 for the assault and trespass and £200 of his costs. Mr Cohen was ordered to pay 80 per cent of the Sewells' costs. The hearing is estimated to have cost £1,000.

Sinclair displays modified QL

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The modified QL Sinclair microcomputer was displayed for the first time yesterday at the Earls Court Computer Fair, west London.

Despite a two-month backlog on orders and development problems which have limited deliveries to 4,000 since its launch in January, Sinclair was accepting orders.

The Quantum Leap aimed at the sophisticated home user or small business, had been plagued with problems affecting its operating software (programs). A small compensating device was attached to the early deliveries of the machine.

The compact design has been completed in recent weeks, but only a few hundred have been delivered.

The machine, which sells for £400 in Britain, will be launched for $499 (£356) in the United States this autumn.

When unveiled in January the QL attracted 500 orders a day. The production target was to be 20,000 a month by mid summer, but that appears to have slipped because of the unforseen development problems.

The computer is due to be launched in Europe next spring. Sinclair has just announced a sales operation in France and West Germany.

The exhibition at Earls Court ends on Sunday. Admission is £3 for adults

English population likely to reach 48.6m by 2001

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The population of England is expected to rise slowly from 46.8 million by 2001, an annual increase of 0.15 per cent, according to the latest projections from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

There are wide regional variations, however. East Anglia is the fastest growing area with an average increase of 1.4 per cent a year, nearly ten times the national average, while the population of the North and North-west is expected to decline.

During the 20-year period, the greatest growth is expected in a semi-circular band round the west and north of London, with Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk all expected to increase by at least 15 per cent.

The densely populated metropolitan counties of Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Midlands and Tyne and Wear face the greatest population losses, while Cleveland, co Durham and Greater London are also set to decline. Bradford and Rotherham, howver, are expected to grow by almost 10 per cent.

Population Projections be Area 1981-2001; Series PP3 No 5. Stationery Office. £5.20.

Royal rings mine to offer shares

By Derek Pain

Shares in the Welsh mine which has provided the gold for royal wedding rings for more than 50 years will be floated on the Stock Exchange next week.

Clogau Gold Mines, based in Gwynedd, is raising money to pay for a two-year exploration and development programme.

More than £2m will be raised by the sale of the shares at 30p each. At the sale price the company, whose chairman is Lord Harlech, is valued at £4.2m

Gold has been produced at the mine since 1860.

Mr Angus yesterday: Membership restored:

Ban lifted on judo champion

Ronald Angus, aged 27, the all-England judo champion, who was banned from competitions last December for suspected drug taking, has been restored to membership of the British Judo Association.

His reinstatement was announced in the High Court in London yesterday after the association admitted that its life ban, without giving him a hearing, was against the rules of natural justice.

Mr Justice Warner approved terms for the disposal of Mr Angus's action against the *association for a declaration* that its decision to ban him for life from competitions and suspend him from membership for five years, was in breach of natural justice.

Mr Angus, of Aubrey Road, Crouch End, north London, who holds dual British and Canadian nationality, won the all-England championship on December 3. Eleven days later the association banned him.

A statement issued after the court hearing on behalf of Mr Angus and the association said he had been undergoing treatment for nasal congestion since the late 1970s.

In 1983 he was prescribed the decongestant, Sudafed, by his Canadian doctor, who assured him that the drug did not contain any substance banned by the sporting bodies and that it would not affect his performance.

However, Sudafed contained the drug Pseudo-Ephedrine, which was a banned substance, the statement said.

North Sea mussel's sex life curbed

By David Young

The rather delicate problem of the sex life of the North Sea mussel, which has been exercising the minds of marine biologists and oil engineers for the past ten years, has been solved by putting it on a slippery slope to celibacy.

The problem has been that the North Sea mussel has been too promiscuous, clinging to the legs of oil and gas rigs and breeding at such a rate that within months potentially dangerous clumps build up.

The weight of mussels involved can cause structural problems, and routine inspection work by divers is delayed while the mussels are chipped away. Clearing the clumps can add £150,000 to the cost of a rig inspection.

Now, after seven years of development, Shell has introduced Aquatect, a silicone rubber coating which slowly releases an oil. It seeps to the surface, making it impossible for mussels and other marine life to cling on. The mussels float off on the tide.

Mr John Patterson, Shell's general manager for special chemicals, said: "In North Sea conditions, prevention is better than cure. The fastest-growing development in the North Sea is in the central and southern area and that is where the problem tends to be greatest because of the warmer water.

"Half the world's oil will be coming from offshore and much from warm water areas, so we see a tremendous export market."

Attempts in the past to tackle the problem proved unsuccessful.

Pusher engine and propeller
Cabin for 2 7½ feet
Wing span 111 feet
17 fuel tanks in wings fuselage and twin booms
Canard 33 feet
Forward propeller

Fueled for flight: The first round the world powred flight without refuelling will be attempted next spring by this machine under construction in California. (Michael Baily writes).

Crewed by a man and a woman, the journey is expected to to take 12 days.

Rutan Aircarft is building the Rutan Voyager out of composite materials, such as carbon graphite and glass fibre, to give high strength with low weight.

To conserve fuel, speed will be limited to 130 knots for the first two days and then 70 knots from the rear engine only.

Women accuses gas board of discrimination

A comment in notes found after a woman was interviewed for a job showed a flippant and sexist attitude by a member of an all-male gas board panel, a Liverpool industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Mrs Patricia Evans, aged 47, of Liverpool Road, Chester, was interviewed for the post of manager at the British Gas showroom in Chester

She is claiming that she was turned down because of sexual discrimination. The notes contained the words "a good screw".

Judgment was reserved.

End of 'meal ticket for life'

Divorce reforms likely to be law by September

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Radical reforms in the divorce laws, which will allow divorce after one year of marriage, end a wife's "meal ticket for life" and make children's needs first priority are expected to be in force by September.

About 170,000 couples a year will be affected by the changes in the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, which has almost completed its parliamentary stages and is expected to receive the Royal Assent next month.

Despite the strong personal backing of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marlebone, as well as support from the Law Commission and some of the legal profession, the Bill has attracted widespread criticism on different fronts from churchmen, the Law Society and women's and welfare organizations.

The first government divorce reform legislation for 10 years, the Bill aims to secure fairer and less bitter financial settlements. It has three chief ingredients. First, divorce will be possible after one year if both parties consent. At present divorce petitions cannot be present within three years unless there has been exceptional hardship or deparity.

This is to remove the duplication of proceedings where couples seek judicial separation and then, three years later, divorce.

It is also meant to remove the subjective element which leads to different interpretations by judges as to exceptional hardship and depravity, and to avoid the bitterness caused by such judgments and the damage to the chances of amicable settlements.

But opponents, particularly church leaders, say the measure will weaken the fabric of marriage by making divorce easier.

The second chief element of the Bill, on financial settlements after divorce, makes the needs and welfare of children the first priority. It introduces the "clean break" principle, abolishing the aim of courts to put the parties in the same financial position as if the marriage had not broken down.

Instead, financial self-sufficiency is to be encouraged where appropriate, ending any expectation by a wife of "life-long maintenance". Courts will be able to dismiss claims for maintenance.

This clause, aimed at ending the injustice of husbands paying large maintenance awards for many years after short, childless marriages, has been criticized on the ground that it will help only a small number of cases and could cause hardship

The Bill also requires courts to consider the conduct of divorcing parties when determining settlements, where it would be "inequitable" to disregard it. The Government says this restates the present law; a view supported by Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division of the High Court.

But critics, notably the Law Society and the Legal Action Group of lawyers, say the courts will consider conduct more than at present, creatin increased bitterness between spouses and draining the legal aid system.

PARLIAMENT June 14 1984

Britain on track for lower inflation

THE ECONOMY

Britain was on track for a further reduction in inflation, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the Commons. The country had the best mix of steady growth and low inflation that it had had for a longtime. We intend (he said) to keep it that way.

The Chancellor said that over the 12 months to April, the retail price index increased by 5.2 per cent. The Government wanted to see the inflation rate still lower and was determined to see it go down again.

The rate of growth of the money supply over the last six to 12 months had been well inside target range and a CBI survey showed a significant decline in the number of firms expecting to increase prices.

There was no reason to believe Labour Party spokesman because all their economic forecasts had proved wrong in the past, included the claim by Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on the Treasury and economic matters, that inflation would have reached double figures by the end of 1983.

Mr Edward Leigh (Gainsborough and Horncastle, C): Does the fact that the average retail price index figure for the three months up to April was 5.2 per cent higher than for the same period last year, and the annualized rate of inflation was 8.6 per cent, denote any slackening in the Government's determination to curb the ravages of inflation through controlling the money supply and public expenditure growth?

Mr Lawson: No. Seasonal patterns vary, but the average is in accordance with forecasts I made in the Budget of 4.5 per cent inflation by the last quarter of this year. It is always particularly dangerous to take three months and analyse it, as the last Labour Government discovered.

This Government continues to put the battle of inflation at the forefront of its policies by continued fiscal and monetary discipline. I was heartened that this was endorsed by all nations at the recent summit.

Mr Denis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): If Mr Lawson is concerned about inflation movements all over the world, why is he party to the idea of bailing out the Argentinian bankers where inflation is more than 500 per cent? Why does he not look after British industry?

Mr Lawson: I am looking after British industry with great assistance from British industry and less from him.

There is no question of bailing out foreign countries. What we hope is that the Argentine Government will reach agreement with the IMF. On the basis of which the Argentine Government will take measures to be put its house in order. If it does not, it will clearly not qualify for assistance from the IMF.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): Essential pre-conditions for sustaining our recovery are the achievement of stable prices and continued control of both public expenditure and money supply. It is only on those policies that the reduction in unemployment which we all desire so much can be achieved.

Mr Lawson: He is right. That is an absolute pre-condition for continued sustained recovery and the creation of new jobs. There are other ways in which we seek to promote conditions in which new jobs would be created: by making the economy work more efficiently and effectively, more privatization and changing the tax system, as I did in the Budget, in a way more favourable to employment.

Dr Oonagh McDonald, an Opposition spokesman: How does he expect us to believe him about the anticipated growth rate this year when total production stagnated in the first quarter, is likely to fall in the second and is well below 1979 levels?

Mr Lawson: This country's gross domestic product and the continuing output of the economy at present are at an all-time high and markedly above 1979 levels.

● The United Kingdom's economic rowth rate last year was the fastest in the European Community and it was expected that the UK would top the league this year, Mr Lawson said during other exchanges.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedfordshire North, C): Is there not an anxiety about manufacturing industries generally? Will they be able to maintain their performance in the next 10 years?

Mr Lawson said tributes were deserved by British industry, commerce, manufacturing, investment, the City of London and the North Sea oil industry.

I have no reason to doubt (he added) the strength and the robustness of the recovery, not least in British manufacturing industry.

In the six months to March manufacturing industry's investment rose by 9½ per cent, and the most recent survey from the Department of Trade and Industry on the investment intentions of manufacturing industry shows an increase of 12 per cent this year.

Mr Bryan Gould (Dagenham, Lab) referred to the report of the Select Committee on Trade and Industry on the deficit in trade and manufactured goods with the EEC. This year, he said, that deficit was already running at over £9 billion.

That is the definitive judgment on the Government's economic policy (he said).

Mr Lawson replied that it was absurd to pick out one component from the balance of payments. The current account on the balance of payments last year showed a surplus of nearly £3 billion and Britain was in surplus again this year and expected to remain so.

Mr David Howell (Guildford, C): If the Americans cut their deficit next year and if it brings some downturn in the American economy in 1985-86, and the onset of a new recession, albeit mild, has he plans for some easing of monetary restraint here to compensate for the downturn in the United States and the Western economies generally which may result?

Mr Lawson said it was a bit difficult to speculate what was likely to happen in 1985, let alone beyond that.

It is true the Americans intend (he said) to reduce their budget deficit in 1985 and further in 1986 and 1987. That is all to the good. But it does not follow there will be any downturn in the American economy.

Our recovery began in 1981 in the wake of a Budget which reduced our Budget deficit substantially to one of the lowest in the industrialized world. We have kept it low and the recovery has kept going.

Dr Oonagh MacDonald: The Americans have already achieved a growth rate of 8 per cent this year, far in excess of his expectations, by increasing public expenditure, especially on welfare.

Mr Lawson: There are cetain advantages from having an economy and a society which has public expenditure which is only 35 per cent of its GDP, and no Socialist party. (Laughter.)

● Economic recovery was well under way, with growth at 3 per cent in 1983 and forecast growth of a further 3 per cent in 1984, Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab): Is he pleased or anxious that a 3 per cent growth rate appears to going hand in hand with continuing high levels of unemployment?

Mr Rees: We would prefer to see unemployment going down, but I do not know what conclusion to draw from his proposition. We are content that our growth rate is one of the highest in western Europe.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs: Will he say in simple language whether the Government anticipates a substantial fall in unemployment between now and the end of this Parliament?

Mr Rees: Clearly we are as concerned as the Opposition to see that unemployment is reduced. He should recall another of his telling phrases in a speech which deserves to be studied closely that the country applauds the Labour Party's unemployment concept but doubts their capacity.

PM appeals to miners to think again and return to work

COAL DISPUTE

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, resolutely maintained throughout another stormy question time exchange in the Commons that she would not intervene in the miners' dispute. She said that the strike had been unnecessary from the start, repeated more than once that the miners were divided, and appealed to those on strike to reconsider their position and return to work.

She also disclosed that, according to Mr Ian MacGregor, Chairman of the National Coal Board, more miners had already volunteered for redundancy than were needed to meet the target for reduction of manpower in the pits this year.

She warned that more pits could be closed through damage caused by the strike than the NCB envisaged closing.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, started the exchanges when he said: Following the breakdown of the pit peace talks, does the Prime Minister propose to continue her pretence that she is simply sitting on the sidelines watching the damage continue, or will she now do all she possibly can to encourage the honourably negotiated settlement which would clearly be in the national interest?

Mrs Thatcher: No, I will not have a meeting at No 10 and call both sides together in any way. This strike was always unnecessary. It has gone on too long and I hope those men on strike will think carefully about their positions and return to work.

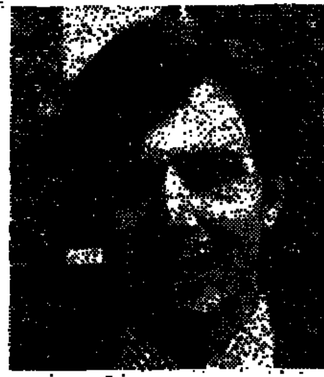
There must be closures on economic capacity just as much as there must be development of new and low cost capacity and the longer this strike goes on, the greater the danger to the pits left unworked. More pits could be closed through being damaged beyond repair than are envisaged for closure by the board.

The package on offer to the miners is extremely generous. The coal industry has a prosperous future ahead of it and miners should get back to work to take advantage of those excellent prospects.

Mr Hattersley: She flatters herself. Nobody is suggesting for a moment that pit peace talks should be held under her chairmanship or could possibly succeed under the chairmanship of someone so pathologically opposed to trade unions.

What we are asking and what I am asking her to say today, is that she will not prevent the coal board from entering into negotiations with a flexibility which is essential if there is to be lasting peace?

Mrs Thatcher: He cannot possibly have read the statement put out by the chairman of the National Coal Board this (Thursday) morning. I do not blame him for that: we cannot be all up to date. (Conservative laughter) He says: "We are willing to sit down as a matter of urgency with all the unions to discuss a revision of the *Plan for Coal*." and Mr MacGregor went on: "I have already made public statements that if we tackle our current problems



Blair: Her intervention has prolonged dispute

sensibly this industry has a good future. He will give high wages and security."

Mr Andrew MacKay (East Berkshire, C): Will she commend the way our excellent police force has impartially upheld the rule of law on the picket lines during the dispute and strongly condemn those in the Labour Party and elsewhere who have used the police as a political football to further their own extreme political ends?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes. I gladly respond to both parts of the question.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab): How can she expect the people of this nation, particularly the electroate, to believe that this Government is not planning to increase VAT on food, bearing in mind that the Prime Minister promised that she was not intervening in the coal dispute and did and that in 1979 she promised that her Government would reduce unemployment and has more than doubled it.

She also promised that prescription charges would not be increased and now it has gone up from 20p to £1.60. There are obviously three fibs here. Why is the Prime Minister not telling people what the Government is planning for them?

Mrs Thatcher: I have just been asked by Mr Hattersley to intervene and I persisted and will continue to persist to refuse.

I said on April 18 1979 that I doubt very much whether any responsible government could say that over a period of five years regardless of any change in the value of money, that it would not put up prescription charges. Mr Haynes must not confine his questions to what he reads in the newspapers.

Mr Anthony Blair (Sedgefield, Lab): How can the Prime Minister credibly maintain that she has not intervened in the coal dispute when British Rail is instructed to settle its wage claim to gain tactical advantage over the miners, and talks in terms of no surrender as if it was a military campaign in the South Atlantic?

The criticism is not that she has not intervened, but that her intervention has been to prolong and not to settle the dispute.

Mrs Thatcher: Those who are prolonging the dispute are those who called out the miners in the first place. A quarter of the miners did not listen and continued to go to work.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South Staffordshire, C): It is a pity that the Staffordshire miners who continue working cannot look to Mr Hattersley for moral support. His political career makes the Vicar of Bray a model of consistency. (Laughter)

Mrs Thatcher: I agree wholly with Mr Cormack about the last part. The Labour Party will always encourage anyone who is on strike and in this strike the miners are divided. Many miners continue to work and I hope that the rest will return in view of the excellent conditions offered in pay.

I understand from what Mr MacGregor said this morning that more miners have applied for voluntary redundancy than are needed to meet the target for reduction of manpower this year. This Government has put money into the industry because it believes in the future of the industry.

The Opposition (she added later) would prefer the railways to come out on strike, rather than staying at work and earning honourable money for their families.

Emphasis is moving from tail to teeth

DEFENCE

The statement of the defence estimates for 1984 reaffirmed the Government's commitment to Nato and continued conviction that the Alliance must have first call on Britain's defence resources, Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said when opening the defence debate in the House of Lords.

The main challenge would continue to come from the Warsaw Pact, he said, and the Government believed the collective security achieved through Nato provided the best defence.

The Government remained committed to playing its full part in ensuring the continued effectiveness of the Alliance while at the same time remaining determined to achieve progress on arms control and seeking a better understanding with the Soviet Union.

The Government"s aim was security at the lowest possible level offorces. It wanted to see early and positive results in the various arms negotiations, and the speedy resumption of those now suspended.

There had been substantial growth in the defence budget since 1979. The figure for 1984/85 of £17,000m meant more was being spent per capita in absolute terms on defence than any of the allies except the United States.

Within the finite resources available, the Governmentwas seeking the best front line fighting capability, with emphasis moving from the support tail to the teeth of the actual fighting capability.

The size of the Trident force would be the minimum necessary to provide a deterrent which would last into the next century. Its cost of £8,700m had pot changed, other than for inflation or exchange rate fluctuation, and more than half the sum would be spent in Britain.

The Government was convinced that expenditure on conventional equipment could not produce the same deterrent value of Trident.

Lord Boston of Faversham, for the Opposition, said one fear of many experts was that by spending so much on Trident our conventional forces would be weakened just when there was growing support for deterring possible Soviet aggression by getting a better balance of conventional forces in Europe.

There were grave and genuine doubts about the British Trident programme and the Government should at least have a look at this and make a fresh assessment. There was still a good deal of uncertainty about the dual key and control of United States missiles in Britain.

Lord Kennet (SDP) said there should be a re-examination of Trident. It was not yet necessary to choose a successor to the Polaris system.

Lord Carver (Ind), a former Chief of the Defence Staff, said a far more radical approach to defence procurement within Nato was needed. If a strong combined European effort collaborating with the major US firms was to be achieved different European nations and their firms would have to specialize and stop trying to compete with each other in everything.

He hoped that the resuscitation of Western European Union might help. France, Germany, Italy and Britain were the key countries. If Holland could be brought along as well, with its important electronics industry, all the better. If these countries could agree it did not greatly matter if the other members of Nato did not. The necessity to reach agreement with all of them could make much too unwieldy an organization.

If the Defence Secetary wished to make a name for himself, as he appeared to wish to do, he should turn his attention to the need for a radical international approach to defence procurement on the lines suggested instead of mucking about with the chiefs of staff.

Private sponsorship not subsidy

THE ARTS

It would be unrealistic to expect a substantial increase in arts expenditure in the near future, Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said when opening a Commons debate on the arts and heritage.

Instead, the Government believed there were significant opportunities for support from other sources, notably business sponsorship.

The new business sponsorship incentive scheme offered to contribute 25 per cent for every 75 per cent put down by business. Such a formula could unlock additional money for the arts from commercial sources.

He believed anxieties over the effect on the arts of the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan counties had been reduced by the announcement of an extra £34m from central funds for support. Lower tier councils should also pick up some of the responsibility and arts activities of an essentially local nature should look to local support.

I cannot yet announce the arrangements in each case (he added), but satisfactory arrangements will be made to maintain the important provincial museums whose sources of funding will have to change with the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan counties.

In a period when great restraint had had to be applied to total public expenditure, the Government had recognized the need to maintain a substantial allocation of resources for heritage purposes. The provision for 1984-85 was £64m.

The Government intended to provide a heritage exemption from VAT. The Government therefore intended to move an amendment to the Finance Bill which would allow a substantial relief to the owners and developers of those historic buildings included in the statutory list compiled by the Secretary of State. It was a substantial concession.

The Government, with the advice of a consultant's study into the potential of the Chatham Historic Dockyard, and with the cooperation of Kent County Council, had facilitated the setting up of a private trust to manage and promote the yard under the concept of a living dockyard.

The Government had given the trust an endowment of over £11m but it would be for the trust to secure its own sources of longer-term commercial and institutional investment.

The setting up of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission had not affected his department's responsibility for the care and management of the Royal Palaces and opening the so-called "unoccupied" palaces to the public. He included the Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace and Kensington Palace.

These palaces were big business and their revenue earning capacity must flourish to contribute towards the cost of their upkeep.

We will shortly be appointing a commercial manager seconded from the private sector (he said) to assume responsibility for the trading operation at the palaces, to build on last year's achievement of an increase in sales receipts of 28 per cent. We hope that he will bring the necessary commercial expertise to enliven display and presentation and to immprove the range and profitability of goods sold.

His department had also commissioned consultants to undertake historic surveys of the Royal Parks. Most of the reports had been received and his department was considering them. The exercise should bring a more sharply defined understanding of the components that made up the individual character of each park, and an idea of priorities for action.

Mr Norman Buchan, Opposition spokesman on the arts said the Government has moved with political pique to deal with Ken Livingstone by abolishing the GLC and the metropolitan county councils without any idea of what structures were going to take their place.

Local authorities were facing an intolerable dilemma. They would have to choose between old people's homes and quartets, between schools and theatres. They were being asked to match funds from the Arts Council but they did not have the money.

There was great fear in the arts about the consequences of rate-capping, cutting and abolition.

Under this Government the future for the arts was grim. Labour would have a ministry of arts and communications in the widest sense, covering music, theatre, and dance as well as broadcasting, cable televison and films.

For the first time they would have a powerful minsitry in defence of the arts because the minister would be in the Cabinet.

The Arts Council should be made more representative and should contain elected representatives of various areas of activity, both local government and the arts. Labour would also abolish VAT on the arts.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday and Tuesday: Debate on the defence estimates.

Wednesday: Roads (Scotland) Bill, progress on remaining stages.

Thursday: Debate on Opposition motion on new technology. Piece Hall, Halifax (No 2) Bill, second reading.

Friday: Debate on the civil aviation industry.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Regional Transport Bill, third reading. Trade Union Bill, committee, first day. Video Recordings Bill, report, third day.

Tuesday: Trade Union Bill, committee, second day.

Wednesday: Debates on the arts; pon adult education; and on the New Ireland Forum.

Thursday: Health and Social Security Bill, committee, third day. Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order.

Friday: Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill, second reading. Debate on the Lebanon.

Argentina and Spain criticized

The British Government took exception to the terms of the joint communique by Spain and Argentina on Gibraltar and the Falklands, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) had asked if she had read the declaration in Madrid about the respective claims to the Falklands and Gibraltar.

Without mentioning Trafalgar (he said amid laughter) will she tell them that we are not frightened by this sort of thing, and that if they want our support to enter the EEC, Spain had better not do it again.

Mrs Thatcher: Naturally, we take exception to the terms of the joint communique so far as it distorted the true position of Gibraltar and the Falklands, and particular exception as today is the second anniversary of the Surrender of Argentina in the Falklands.

We stand absolutely by our commitment to respect the wishes of the people of Gibraltar and by our commitment that the wishes of the people of the Falkland Islands are paramount.

Divorce Bill provision unchanged

The Matrimonial and Family Proceedings, Bill which amends the law on divorce was read the third time early today (Thursday) by 119, votes to 16. During the report stage during the night, a Labour proposal to amend the clause in the Bill repairing courts to take into account the conduct of each party, where it would be inequitable to disregard it, when considering the financial aspects of a divorce settlement, was rejected by 139 votes to 28 – Government majority, 111.

Mr John Morris, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, said the issue was whether the Bill limited the consideration of conduct to the manner and extent to which it is considered by the courts now. The Bill said that the court should have regard to a number of factors and conduct was one of them.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, (Solicitor General) said the amendment would confront the courts with a number of problems, which would change the current practice of not having regard to conduct except where it was inequitable not to. It would run contrary to the view of the Law Commission and it would give rise to doubt in the minds of practitioners and the judiciary.

The Speaker apologizes for remarks

The Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, apologised unreservedly to any MPs who might have been offended by his remarks at a luncheon on Wednesday when he described the first year of the present parliament as "the frustration parliament".

Mr Weatherill's comments were raised on a point of order by Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab).

During the course of the debate yesterday (he said) that went on until 2.30 this morning I had a chance to read *The Times* newspaper in which you were quoted at length on an important matter.

You wre quoted as saying some Conservative MPs had got in here by mistake. It would not be a bad idea if we were provided with a list of those MPs (Laughter).

The Speaker: I understand some light-hearted remarks by me at a Press Gallery lunch have been reported and may have caused offence to some MPs. I am deeply sorry about this and apologise unreservedly if that is so.

The burden of my speech was to underline the importance of this Chamber and my dedication to it and to those MPs who elected me to the Chair exactly one year ago today (Cheers).

Lay Observer criticizes Law Society for delaying action

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society's failure to take disciplinary action against a solicitor if a client is already bringing legal proceedings himself is strongly criticized by the Lay Observer in his annual report published yesterday.

He says the practice should be re-examined in the light of the "disastrous" Glanville Davies affair, in which a former society council member was struck off after legal proceedings by a client who was overcharged by £131,000.

That was a "clear-cut case, and the only case I have seen, in which the society should, in my view, have brought proceedings against the solicitor before the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal at the appropriate stage but failed to take any steps to do so". The Lay Observer says.

The Lay Observer, Major-General John Allen, who is a watchdog over the society's handling of complaints, says this is one of the chief lessons to emerge from the affair, which, although exceptional, severly damaged the society's reputation.

He says it has eroded public conifidence in the society's willingness and ability to investigate complaints fairly and to take disciplinary action when appropriate.

Sometimes the practice of delaying disciplinary action was right in order to avoid placing the solicitor at risk of "double jeopardy". But in such cases, he says, he "cannot emphasize too strongly" that the client should be told of the postponement.

Disciplinary action might be necessary to protect the complainant client or others from further instances of professional misconduct.

General Allen defends his own report on the affair, in which he says he was far more critical than he or his predecessor had previously been of the society's performance.

However, the society's "very positive and appropriate response" should do much to "restore the confidence of both the profession and the public in the fairness and efficiency with which the society investigates complaints".

General Allen received 281 complaints in 1983, and accepted 165 as within his powers. Of 143 cases completely dealt with, the society was criticized in 11.

Ninth annual report of the Lay Observer (Stationery Office, £2.85).



Flying start: The Virgin Atlantic airline which starts cheap flights to Newark, New Jersey, from London Gatwick next week, yesterday unveiled the uniform for its flight staff. Modelling it are Mr Paul Hassett, Miss Linda MacDonald and Miss Louise Davy (Photograph: John Voos).

Milk quotas force down sales of feed

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Sales of concentrate feedstuffs to dairy farmers have fallen by between 30 and 40 per cent since the announcement of the new EEC milk production quotas, according to the United Kingdom Agricultural Supply Trade Association.

The reason is that most farmers appear to be reducing yields by cutting their input costs, rather than slaughtering cows or trying to sell them on a depressed market. But the association, which also represents seed merchants and fertilizer and pesticide manufacturers, expects farmers to spend more on improving grassland productivity.

Concentrates for dairy cattle account for only about 40 per cent of total feedstuff production, and most merchants and compounders should be able to cope with the drop in demand.

The Agricultural Engineers' Association, which represents machinery manufacturers and dealers, said yesterday that sales of dairy equipment were down by a quarter in the first three months of this year, even before the quotas were announced.

It was the first fall for three years.

Firm fined after blast at foundry

One man died and another was badly burnt when a furnace at the Forth Alloys Wandpark foundry in Cumbernauld, Strathclyde, exploded and blew 750lb of hot metal into the air, Airdrie sheriff court was told yesterday.

The deputy fiscal, Mr William Thom, said that the accident occurred after a generator broke down, allowing metal in the furnace to cool. When the generator was repaired, pressure built up.

The company are fined a total of £1,500 after it admitted failing to provide employees with protective clothing and failing to provide a safe heating system for the furnace.

No decision on NGA appeal

Judgment was reserved in the Court of Appeal yesterday in the appeal by the print union, the National Graphical Association, from a decision by Mr Justice Wood to award £73,653 summary damages to Mr Eddie Shah, over picketing at his Messenger newspaper group premises in Warrington.

An action by the group against the union for exemplary and aggravated damages is due to start in Manchester on July 9.

Nalgo to open ranks for private sector

The National and Local Government Officers Association yesterday voted to change its rules to open membership to private sector workers.

"Retention of members is a necessary second line of defence if the privatization battle is lost". Mr Alan Jenkinson, deputy general secretary, told the union's annual conference at Brighton.

Under the old rule, Nalgo would have lost members under privatization. If privatized services were later nationalized, other unions would not be prevented by their rules from retaining former Nalgo members.

Yesterday's overwhelming vote overturned last year's decision when most delegates felt a change would weaken Nalgo's fight

Judges oppose referral on lenient sentences

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

A number of judges strongly opposes the Government's proposals to give the Attorney General the right to refer over-lenient sentences to the Court of Appeal.

Their opposition emerged at a recent "refresher" seminar at Roehampton, South London, attended by 74 judges, which is reported in the latest issue of the *Judicial Studies Bulletin*.

The Home Secretary announced last October that the Government would be introducing legislation to give the Attorney General the right of referral. The new power would be part of the Bill on the independent prosecution service, he said.

He said there had been widespread concern about a small minority of cases in which inadequate sentences had been passed for serieous crimes of violence and in particular for rape cases. "There is at present no way in which the Court of Appeal can rule that the sentence in such a case was too lenient."

Although the original sentence itself would not be altered, the Court of Appeal "would be able to make crystal clear what it considered the proper punishment for such an offence."

In similar cases in future, the right sentence would be imposed, he said.

But judges, the seminar indicated "strong feeling" against either a prosecution right of appeal or an Attorney General power of referral.

Brothers who sold glue kits have sentences cut

Two brothers who were each jailed for three years for selling glue-sniffing kits to children had their sentences cut to two years by the Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh yesterday.

Lord Justice-General Lord Emslie said that the court wanted to make it clear to people similarly convicted in future that there were very special circumstances in the case which permitted the court to restrict the penalty to two years.

In the absence of particular mitigating circumstances, more severe sentences might be expected for similar breaches of the law.

Lord Emslie said it was claimed that a three-year sentence was excessive and that the trial Judge, Lord Grieve, failed to have regard to an important consideration.

The judge did not appear to have given any weight to the fact that although the brothers knew that their actions were morally wrong, socially evil and disgraceful, they genuinely believed they were not breaking the law, he said. They had persisted in their dangerous trade despite the efforts of the police, local councillors and local people who had demonstrated outside the shop, he said.

The brothers knew how reprehensible their trade was, but in the circumstances, some of which were wholly special to the case, the sentences of three years were excessive.

Khaliq Raja, aged 24, and Ahmed Raja, aged 29, both of Bolton Drive, Glasgow, pleaded guilty in the High Court in Glasgow last December to culpably, wilfully and recklessly supplying children with glue-sniffing kits at their shop at Saltmarket, Glasgow.

Duke gets order to evict gypsies

The Duke of Westminster was granted a court order yesterday to evict gypsies from the Eaton Estate in Chester. After the hearing at Chester County Court the Duke, who was not present, was granted possession of his land in Wrexham Road.

His solicitor, Mr Joseph Musgrave, said that "itinerant tinkers" moved on to the land last weekend.

Falklands today: Lewin thinks back, Argentina looks ahead

By Alan Hamilton

Twice in his life Lord Lewin has seen a convoy set sail to free a beleagured island. The first occasion provided an invaluable lesson for the second.

As a naval officer sailing to Malta in 1942, he saw more than half his convoy lost through enemy action, but the remainder managed to bring releif to an island which otherwise would surely have capitulated.

Sitting in the War Cabinet Room of the House of Commons in 1982 as Admiral Sir Terence Lewin Chief of the Defence Staff, he felt able to reassure the Prime Minister that the task force could repossess the Falklands despite the loss of ships.

Tall, softly spoken, and now retired to the calmer waters of the House of Lords, he said on the eve of yesterday's second anniversary of the Argentine surrender, that he never for a moment doubted that the task force would achieve its objective. His greatest regret remains that it had to set sail at all.

He s... have great sadness that ... demo... detern had to napp... of ...ates a classic failure of potentia – the consequences clearly that ...nstrating... both ... political will and the military capability to deter his aggression.

The Argentines obviously thought that we did not have the will.

"It was a fault of the politicians, not a military failing, to allow the Argentines to think that their aggression would succeed."

Lord Lewin remains thoroughly convinced that the Falklands operation holds implications far beyond the South Atlantic. "I regret enormously the dead and wounded – on both sides – but it was a worthwhile exercise for the future of the free world.

Alhough the Falklanders are clearly important, the absolutely vital thing is the principal that military aggression must not be seen to succeed. That is the way to avoid wars."

> ‘It is vital that aggression must not be seen to succeed’

When the Argentine invasion force landed, Lord Lewin was in New Zealand, watching military exercises, but he was back in Whitehall within 28 hours.

He was uniquely well prepared. At home he had a map of South Georgia, having been patron of a British joint services scientific expedition there which had left only two weeks before the Argentine scrap metal merchants arrived to dismantle the whaling station.

He had more than one personal bond with the operation beyond official duty. In 1966 he had been captain of the Hermes, and his second-in-... young ... John command ... been ... officer by the name ... Fieldhouse. ... Between them ... an easy relationship between the War Cabinet and Admiral Sir John Feildhouse's task force headquarters at Northwood.

A second bond created Lord Lewin's own low point of the entire operation – the sinking of HMS Coventry: "My wife had named her when she was launched, and I was with her. She had been back on board for a social visit not long before Coventry sailed. It was a moment of great sadness when she went down, and I argued strongly for not announcing her loss until we had a full list of the casualties.

But I was over-ruled by John Nott, and the announcement went out. It was a night of great sadness."

The highlight for him was the landing of 5,000 troops on a single night without casualties. And, of course, the surrender.

He recalled: "We were sitting in the War Cabinet Room in the Commons, helping the Prime Minister to draft a statement she intended to make at ten o'clock.

"The news that the surrender had been signed came to us by a rather roundabout route. Th... SAS in Port Stanley had a di... radio link to their headq... in Hereford, and were provi... a running commentary.

"Hereford relayed it on th... phone to Northwood, an... Northwood relayed it to us clustered round a phone in the Commons.

"The Prime Minister made her statement; I went with John Nott back to the Ministry of Defence to meet the press, and then I just went home to bed. No great celebrations; something of an anti-climax, really. Once we had launched the task force, and once I saw the War Cabinet's determination to back the military, I was never in any doubt that we could win."

Lord Levin had been planning to spend at least part of his final year as Chief of the Defence Staff accepting an invitation from his opposite number in China to visit the battlefields of the Vietnam border war. But that had to go by the board.

When he left the ministry he took with him no Falklands souvenirs, bar a spinal-bound reporters' notebook in which he had made daily aides-memoirs

Two years later, he is matter-of-fact about the Falkland compaign and devoid of any obsessive interest in it. It went as planned, and the losses were about what had been expected.

"I try to forget it now", he said. "It was an episode in my life but my life held much more

But the story of the Welsh Guardsman, Simon Veston, told in *The Times*, earlier this week, still moves him to a brief, brooding silence.



Lord Lewin: Regrets that the task force had to go to the South Atlantic at all.

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

There is a new, more aggressive tone to official Argentine rhetoric about the Falkland Islands these days, making it clear that the "Malvinas issue" is far from buried in Argentina.

Two years to the day after their troops were defeated at Port Stanley, Argentines remain as convinced as they were before the conflict that the South Atlantic archipelego belongs under the Argentine flag.

Celebrations of June 10, the "Day of Reaffirmation of Argentine rights" over the islands, ranged from a fiery speech to the Armed Forces by the civilian President, Sr Raúl Alfonsin, to art exhibitions aimed at teaching grade four children about Our Malvinas".

Last night two groups of former conscripts, both of which support their country's effort to recover the Falkland Islands, were scheduled to go ahead with marches to mark the second anniversary of Argentina's defeat.

Only a few months ago a *billboard, 50ft by 100ft*, was set up in Buenos Aires, carrying a blue-and-white map of the South Atlantic and the legend: "Malvinas are Argentina".

How to explain that lasting attachment to a goal that seems, at least in the near future, unobtainable?

> ‘Our way is not war . . . but we will not cease in our claims’

Mr James Nelson, an Englishman who emigrated to Argentina and became editor of the English-language *Buenos Aires Herald*, says that "Argentines feel obliged to feel strongly about the Malvinas. They see the islands as their national birthright, something that was stolen from them when their country was very young."

For generations, Argentine children have had the slogan "Las Malvinas son Argentinas" (the Malvinas are Argentine) drilled into them in every Argentine history class they take, and the country's latest civilian government has not changed the curriculum.

Political parties have included the goal of recovering the islands from Britain for as long as anyone can remember and president Alfonsin's middle class Radical Party is no exception.

Sr Alfonsin was one of the few politicians who dared to speak out against the military's dismal invasion attempt while the war was still in progress, but he has now become the country's chief advocate for getting back the islands.

"Our way is not war", he said last Sunday, *"but in the name of* our dead we must commit ourselves not to cease a single instant in our claims".

Mr Neilson explained the Government's new tough line in political terms. "The Malvinas is an issue of such blinding simplicity that it is hard to resist. Whenever the country's other problems get too complicated, it is very convenient to turn to an issue where right and wrong are so clearly defined."

Mr Neilson believed that Sr Alfonsin will be appealing more and more to nationalist sentiment as his government wrestles with its huge foreign debt, union troubles and a skittish military.

That reasoning is exactly what led the military into the Falklands morass in the first place, but there is no fear that Sr Alfonsin's administration (or any other) would be foolish enough to try the military tack again.

President Alfonsin seems assured to win support at home for his "diplomatic offensive" to wrest the islands from Britain's grasp, but only so long as that offensive costs no money or lives.

Memorials to the dead unveiled at Stanley and Yeovilton

A memorial to the servicemen killed during the Falklands conflict was unveiled at the Fleet Air Arm museum, Yeovilton, Somerset, yesterday.

The bronze plaque, which depicts the Task Force in action, is the duplicate of one dedicated in Port Stanley yesterday.

A small group of relatives attended the unveiling at the museum, which adjoins the Royal Naval Air Station.

The memorial stands within yards of the museum's Falkland Islands exhibition, which includes captured Argentine aircraft.

The unveiling ceremony was carried out by Captain Michael Clapp who, as Commodore *Amphibious Warfare*, was responsible for the planning and execution of the island landing.

He praised the relatives for having the courage to attend the ceremony. Each April to mid-June, he said, he remembered with pride the landing and the horror of the fighting in which so many lives were lost. That horror would continue for many years.

The memorial in the Falklands would be seen daily by the people of Port Stanley. "They will remember their friends who died for them and for democracy, and they will remember their friends who got back home."

Among those present was Mrs Sára Jones, wife of Colonel "H" Jones, who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross she said afterwards that there would be a permanent reminder in Britain for relatives to visit.

That view was echoed by Mrs Rosemary Anslow from Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, who attended with her husband, Alfred. Their son Adrian, aged 20, died after the Atlantic Conveyor was struck by an Exocet missile.

The Port Stanley memorial is the islanders' tribute to the 255 British servicemen and three women island civilians who died during the conflict. It stands in front of the secretariat building and faces the sea.

A sculptured figure of Britannia is surrounded by the bronze plaque of the servicemen in action. The names of the dead are on bronze plates on either side.

Botha tour hailed as putting end to pariah status

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, was welcomed home as a conquering hero from his eight-nation European tour by his jubilant followers yesterday. His Boeing 747 was escorted in by a flight of five Mirage jet fighters, and as he touched down at Cape Town's D. F. Malan Airport, a 19-gun salute boomed out while massed choirs sang.

"I did not go to Europe to ask for favours but went to talk openly and frankly on subjects important to South Africa, southern Africa and Europe," Mr Botha declared in a brief speech after the arrival ceremony. He said he had told foreign leaders that South Africa was "on a path of renewal."

He had found a growing awareness abroad that South Africa was a regional power which could not be ignored in the search for a solution to Africa's problems, as well as an "understanding of the complexity of our problems." He had "warned the West that a new approach to southern Africa was needed."

"I would like to reiterate here what I said in Europe. South Africa is no pushover, the process of reform is gaining in momentum and meaning. Regionally, relationships are improving and South Africa will not be found wanting regarding its responsibility here," the Prime Minister concluded.

Earlier Mr Botha had heard himself praised by Dr Piet Koornhof, the acting Prime Minister during his absence, as a man of vision and leadership who had ended 40 years during which South Africa had been "the punchball and the scapegoat of the world."

Dr Koornhof declared: "For the sake of your country and its people you went out to make a dent, if not a crack, in the wall of misunderstanding, isolation and enmity which had built up around us over the years."

That accurately reflects the judgment of the mass of white opinion here. The tour is seen as having signalled the end of South Africa's unique pariah status among the nations of the world. Minor diplomatic snubs – a photo session curtailed here, a South African flag not flown there – and a few lectures on the evils of apartheid were a small price to pay in return.

Anti-apartheid protesters in London and elsewhere were dismissed in television coverage here as "rent-a-mob" riff-raff, and their impact off-set by shots of President Reagan being heckled during his visit to Ireland.

Mr Botha and his Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, were also able to use the public platform which the tour gave them to score a number of propaganda debating points. These included the bizarre offer to hand back Namibia to the West, and preferably to the West Germans as heirs of the old colonial power there, if they would take over the cost of running it.

For most politically-aware blacks the tour has been an unmitigated disaster, conferring on Mr Botha an international respectability which in their eyes he has done nothing to deserve. They see no likelihood, nor indeed does Mr Botha himself encourage the expectation, that the pace of reform will be any quicker as a result of the tour.

Swapo officials released

The 37 office-bearers of Swapo, the organization fighting for the independence of South African-occupied *Namibia*, and their supporters who were arrested at a barbecue last Saturday have been released on their own recognizances and warned to appear in court next month.

There is speculation that the case against the 37, who are associated with the "internal" political wing of Swapo and not directly involved in the guerrilla war against South Africa, may be quietly dropped, although the police insist they are still to be charged for being at an illegal meeting.

Walesa hint at halting union role

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

In a surprising and rather enigmatic statement, Mr Lech Walesa the leader of the banned Solidarity union, said yesterday that he was considering suspending his Solidarity activities after national local council elections due to be held on Sunday.

***He also stated clearly that he* was not trying to influence Polish voters for or against the elections, which the Government has billed as a major test of strenght against the Solidarity underground.**

Mr Walesa has already said that he and 40 other members of the Solidarity leadership will not take part in the elections, but he has always stopped short of calling for a boycott.

His statement, delvered unexplained to reporters over the telephone, seems to sugest that if the elections produce a convincing result for the Government he will no longer try to challenge the authorities on behalf of Solidarity.

"In connexion with a growing number of questions on the subject of the elections, I state that I do not want to influence voters' attitudes as I want to know the true situation," he said.

"It is possible that after June 17 I will suspend my activities. I pledge to serve the people and not lead them by the hand."

Speculation centered on the possibility that Mr Walesa had been told of a move to release some or all of the 600 political prisoners if the Government managed to secure a large turnout.

Bracing itself for a turnout rather less than the Communist norm of 99.9 per cent, the Polish Government has announced that as many a million Poles will probably not have the chance to cast their vote in the elections.

***Solidarity underground* leaders have called for an all-out boycott of the elections to embarrass the Jaruzelski Government.**

The Government for its part has plastered the country with posters urging the maximum turnout, and published a stream of articles denouncing the boycott call

Comrades converse: President Chernenko of the Soviet Union (left) and President Husak of Czechoslovakia during a meeting in the Kremlin.

Chernenko rejects appeal for dialogue from West

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko yesterday offered the West "honest détente" in a closing speech to the three-day Comecon summit in Moscow. But in an interview with *Pravda* the Soviet leader emphsaized the Kremlin's current hard line, rejecting a call for long-term dialogue from last week's Western summit in London.

Mr Chernenko told the Comecon leaders yesterday that a "dangerous test of strength" with the United States was "not our choice, not our policy. We will be able to stand up for ourselves, let no one have any doubt about that", Mr Chernenko said. But he summed up the talks by saying Russia and its allies offered "an alternative to the growing military threat".

"We urge all states, all who stand for détente, all who are against nuclear madness, to make joint efforts in this direction".

The summit, the first for 15 years, adopted a political declaration entitled: "The maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation", and a statement of "Basic guidelines" for future economic cooperation within Comecon. The statements will not be published until tomorrow.

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, chief Kremlin spokesman, told a press conference that the political declaration accused Washington of causing world instability and creating the threat of war.

In his interview on the front page of *Pravda* Mr Chernenko accused Western leaders at the London summit of "political duplicity" for urging Russia to resume talks while continuing to deploy Americam missiles in Europe. He said it was high time America and its allies confirmed their responsibility for peace by "concrete deeds".

The Soviet leader did not elaborate, leading some diplomats to speculate that he had deliberately avoided reiterating Moscow's demand for the total withdrawal of criuse and Pershing, although the phrase "concrete deeds" usually refers to this demand.

In his closing summit speech Mr Chernenko said his call for "joint action" was addressed to "socialist countries not represented at this meeting" (an apparent reference to China) amd to developing countries. But it was also aimed at the Western powers. "We offer honest terms for peaceful coexistence", he said. "Socialism does not need war. It will prove its advantages through peaceful competition".

The Comecom summit, convened after years of delay and comflict, took place in strict secrecy, with no details released until yesterday.

Differences on economic policy still unresolved

East European sources said yesterday that the three-day Comecon summit had not resolved points of difference despite a joint declaration on economic cooperation (Richard Owen writes).

Sources said the meeting had emphasized the joint political declaration because Russia and its allies found it easier to agree on the East-West situation than on hard economic issues such as integration, the barter system, the transferable rouble and energy policy. There were also outstanding differences on trade with the West, sources said.

The summit declarations are to be published tomorrow. Officials said the delay was to enable member countries to issue the declarations simultaneously once delegations had returned home.

In his closing remarks President Chernenko said the value of integration had been proved *since the last summit in 1969.* The 1984 statement on "harmonizing economic policy" should enable Comecon to "use the advantages of socialist integration better", the Soviet leader said. But he added pointedly that summit decisions would not produce results of themselves, and "active and purposeful" implementation was needed.

Mr Chernenko said there had been a "frank, detailed and fruitful exchange of views" on Soviet block cohesion and unity. Observers said this pointed to resistance to Moscow's integration policies by East European leaders such as Janos Kadar of Hungary and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

The summit agreed on coordination of member countries' five-year plans up to 1990, *and a long-term integration* plan for the decade after that.

Officials said yesterday at a press conference that Comecon members such as Hungary had the "'sovereign right" to join Western bodies like the International Monetary Fund. But sources said Hungary's IMF membership and close Western links had irked the Kremlin.

Officials claim that national income in Comecon countries increased by nearly 70 per cent between 1970 and 1980.

Muldoon calls snap general election

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

New Zealand will go to the polls in an early general election on July 14, Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, announced last night. Parliament, which has sat for only two weeks this year, to to be prorogued immediately. The normal three-yearly election has been scheduled for later this year, probably in November.

The prime minister said the decision had been precipitated by the action of Miss Marilyn Waring, a Government backbencher, who yesterday informed the Government whip that she would no longer attend the caucus. While she would support the Government on procedural motions and all matters of substance, she would reserve her position on disarmament matters and rape legislation.

Her defection is critical to the Government, which has been ruling with an effective majority of one after appointing the Speaker from its ranks. The state of the parties in the single chamber Parliament is National Party 47, Labour 41, Social Credit two, Independent two.

Miss Waring, aged 31, who has been in Parliament since 1975 and is a champion of disarmament and women's causes, was one of two Government members who voted with Labour earlier this week on a Private Member's Bill seeking to ban visits by nuclear warships. The Government was able to defeat the measure by mobilizing the support of the two Independents.

Mr David Lange, the Labour leader, welcomed the prospect of an early poll saying he was overjoyed. The Government's motive was to be found in a deepening economic crisis and its inability to cope with it, he said.

Some MPs were stunned by the decision. The National Party is believed to be not as well prepared for battle as Labour, which has chosen all its candidates and has its economic policy in place.

An opinion poll published this week put the two principal parties neck and neck in the popular ratings, though with Sir Robert well ahead of Mr Lange in the leadership stakes.

The timing has some advantages for the National Party. Inflation, which the Government reduced to 3.5 per cent this year from a high of 18 per cent two years ago, is beginning to rise again.

Communist gains shown by Berlinguer funeral

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Communist Party's national executive is expected to meet on Monday, in the wake of the results of the European elections, to seek a decision on a new leader to succeed Enrico Berlinguer.

The huge following at Signor Berlinguer's funeral on Wednesday has once again raised the possibility that the Communists could emerge from the elections as Italy's biggest party. It is understood that President Pertini himself has impressed on political leaders that, if the Communists moved ahead of the Christian Democrats, the sensible course would be to avoid overdramatizing the event.

The President is a Socialist, but he never concealed his high regard for Signor Berlinguer, and at the funeral was photographed bowing to kiss the coffin.

What is quite clear is that the death of Signor Berlinguer has imposed a greater sense of responsibility

It is no longer taken for granted that the coalition will have to fall whatever the results of the European elections. A week ago political commentators were convinced that relations between the five parties comprising the Government had become so bad that a *collapse was inevitable.*

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, is now talking much more confidently. He accepts that there are still difficulties and that the results this weekend could make the life of his Government still more difficult. But, in the appeals he is preparing to deliver just before the voting booths are opened, he speaks as if he genuinely believes that he will be able to carry on.

Pastora ready to fight on without US backing

From Alan Riding

Caracas (NYT) – Señor Edén Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan rebel leader who was wounded in an assassination attempt two weeks ago, says he will continue his fight against the Sandinista Government even if the United States withholds support for his efforts.

In an interview in a private clinic here, Señor Pastora said his forces *had* received no help from the United States for the past 10 weeks, in what he viewed as pressure to force him into an alliance with Honduras-based rebel groups backed by the CIA.

But he reiterated his refusal to deal with the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) until it is "purged" of all figures linked to the ousted Somoza dictatorship. Instead, Señor Pastora said he planned to seek support in Latin America.

"Our achievement is to have gone as far as we have without losing our independence," he said. "For many, to be independent is worse than to be a communist. When the word was put out that I was the only obstacle to unity of the Nicaraguan opposition, I realized I was condemned."

But Señor Pastora said he had still not decided who was responsible for the bomb that exploded at a news conference just inside Nicaragua on May 30, killing 10 people, including two journalists. "I can think of sound reasons why both the left and the right might have done it."

After the bombing, Señor Pastora was first treated in San José, Costa Rica, and soon afterwards was flown here through the personal intervention of a former President of Venezuela, Señor Carlos Andrés Pérez. Señor Pastora is now convalescing from burns on 40 per cent of his body and severe shrapnel wounds in his left leg.

Lying in a tiny room in the Policlinica Metropolitana, protected by three Venezuelan soldiers and accompanied by close aides, Señor Pastora, who was known as "Commander Zero" during the 1979 Nicaraguan revolution, spoke of his options.

"The first thing I have to do *is to return to the mountains,*" he said. Even if the following day I must leave to seek aid, I have to return for political reasons." He added that supply lines to his forces in southern Nicaragua must be reopened urgently, because economically we're in a terrible situation. I have no allies in Washington."

He said that neither the United States nor the Nicaraguan Democratic Front had responded so far to any of his demands.



Señor Pastora: Speaking from his hospital bed.

Kohl confirms refugees in Berlin mission

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Chancellor Kohl yesterday officially confirmed press reports that up to 19 East Germans have sought refuge in West *Germany's mission in* East Berlin and are trying to emigrate to the West.

He told a new conference that his office was in constant touch with the East Berlin authorities about the refugees, said to have been in the mission for several weeks.

So far this year some 70 East Germans have been allowed to emigrate after fleeing into Bonn's diplomatic missions in East Berlin and Prague.

Madrid meeting on ETA raids across border

From Harry Debilins
Madrid

The French Interior Minister, M Gaston Defferre, conferred here yesterday with his Spanish counterpart, Señor José Barrionuevo, about measures which the Spaniards hope will end the violent activities of Basque terrorists crossing the border.

A draft document under consideration by both governments would reportedly permit French authorities to revoke the political refugee status under which members of the Basque separatist group, *ETA, reside in* France, and to expel or deport many of them. Spain would be committed to accepting ETA members who chose repatriation and who are not wanted

President [illegible] accuses [illegible] foreign [illegible] provoking Sikh [illegible]

Delhi, [illegible] – President Zail Singh of India accused foreign [illegible] conspiring [illegible] by Sikh extremists.

The Press [illegible] quoted Mr [illegible] Sikh as saying [illegible] are a result of [illegible] conspiracy between some foreign forces inimical to India and certain misguided and anti-national elements within the country.

Mr B. [illegible] the Home Secretary, claimed on Wednesday that Sikh extremists in Amritsar's Golden Temple overrun by troops last week received military training in Pakistan.

The extremist movement aiming at an independent Sikh state of Khalistan (land of the pure) was fully supported by [illegible]

[illegible]

Pakistan rejects false Indian allegations

A spokesman for the Pakistan Embassy in London yesterday described as utterly false the Indian Government's allegation that Sikh guerrillas were trained in Pakistan.

Ever since the Sikh unrest began in Punjab, Indian propagandists were falsely blaming Pakistan for what was purely an indigenous and domestic crisis in India.

Quoting official sources in Islamabad, the spokesman added: "Following a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, including India, the Pakistani Government has not trained, nor armed, nor financed any Sikh guerrillas. The charge that there are Sikh guerrilla training camps in the Pakistan-controlled part of Jammu and Kashmir is totally baseless."

The spokesman added that the Indian Home Secretary's allegations against Pakistan were [illegible] crude [illegible] operation [illegible] unrest [illegible]

[illegible] Sikh Golden Temple [illegible] proof [illegible] Pakistan [illegible] weapons [illegible] could [illegible] temple [illegible] stormed [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] were [illegible] Golden Temple [illegible] invasion of [illegible] shrine. Similarly, the [illegible] of Pakistani passports in the Golden Temple proved nothing. They could be lost passports or forged [illegible]

[illegible]

● VISA ORDER: The Indian Government's decision to require British and Canadian passport holders to have visas to visit India is a temporary measure aimed at keeping out Sikh Extremists from abroad, an official said in Delhi yesterday – (AFP reports).

[illegible]



EEC deficit estimate criticized by watchdog

From Ian Murray
Brussels

The European Commission [illegible] sums wrong by the EEC's own watchdog, the Court of Auditors. In a report, immediately and hotly contested by the Commission, [illegible] that it [illegible] last April [illegible] would be short of at least £1.400m to pay all its debts this year.

The court's report can expect an eager welcome in Britain, as further proof of the need for tight EEC budget discipline. It says that economies on farm spending can still be achieved. This is a subject Britain means to raise agan when farm ministers meet in Luxembourg at the beginning of next week.

Britain believes that, despite the angry reaction of farmers to this year's farm price deal, it is still possible to keep farm spending [illegible] £10,000m [illegible] report [illegible]

It says [illegible] has overlooked [illegible] considerable funds it has [illegible] lying dormant. [illegible] calculates that these [illegible] about £850m [illegible] that further [illegible] from the Coal and [illegible] funds [illegible] total.

The court [illegible] the way it [illegible] mission has [illegible] It says [illegible] estimate [illegible] than £[illegible] calculation [illegible] there is [illegible] accuracy [illegible] original [illegible]

The Commission [illegible] able to [illegible] complete [illegible] diture [illegible] to meet [illegible]

For this [illegible] the Commission [illegible] raising a [illegible] estimated [illegible] already [illegible] pean Parliament [illegible] most [illegible] Britain.

The Commission issued a prompt and unrepentant statement, essentially accusing the court of failing to understand the situation. "I think it takes no account of the circumstances within which we are living", said one senior official. "It is just naive."

The Commission says that its estimate was no more than about 2 per cent out. "Any national government would be proud if it came that close in its estimates", the official said.

As to the idea that further economies on farm spending are possible, the Commission believes this fails completely to take account of the political realities of the situation, with farmers all over the Community already furious about the latest very low price package, including cuts in dairy quotas.

Appeal to UN over Gulf tanker attacks

Jiddah (Reuter) – Saudi Arabia and its allied Gulf Arab oil states said yesterday that they were asking the United Nations Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to renew efforts by the world organization to halt attacks on their oil tankers.

Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council ended two days of talks in the Saudi Arabian summer capital, Taif, with a blandly-phrased communiqué [illegible]

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Quatar, the United Arab emirates and Oman did not name Iran as the culprit, but said the attack defied the UN Security Council resolution of June 1 calling for an end to such incidents.

Accordingly "they decided to [illegible] continue their contacts with the Secretary-General in order to implement the resolution".

The Iranians say that [illegible] the Gulf states, which [illegible] finance Iraq in its war [illegible]

[illegible] ago.

The communiqué said the Gulf states were weighing the crisis in the spirit of the UN Charter and of "living in peace and good neighbourliness".

[illegible] Defence Ministry [illegible] it said were Iranian [illegible] allegations that a Saudi pilot flew the F15 mission [illegible] that Saudi Arabia was [illegible] operating with the United [illegible] in a plan to bomb Iran's installations.

Jiddah-based Arab and Western diplomats said the Saudis seemed to be at pains to indicate that they did not want a showdown with Iran, and were ready to shoot only if provoked too far.

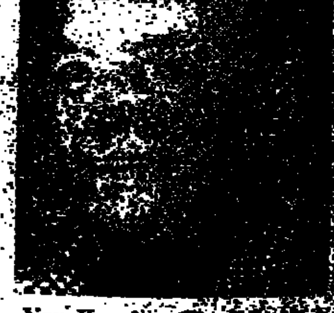
[illegible] views [illegible] General, [illegible] Cuéllar, [illegible] settlement to the [illegible] lem.

Before [illegible]

Berlin Philharmonic dispute

Karajan issue goes to city parliament

[illegible] parliament [illegible] the crisis [illegible] the Berlin [illegible] Karajan [illegible] the public [illegible] deputies debated [illegible]'s abrupt cancel[illegible] Wednesday of a [illegible] and video recording [illegible] with the conductor. [illegible] said that after his [illegible] of a concert with [illegible] last weekend [illegible] above their [illegible] interests. The contract was signed two years ago.



Von Karajan: Final break seen as inevitable

The orchestra's move came soon after Herr von Karajan's forceful rejection of the city's dismissal of Dr Peter Girth, the orchestra's controversial director, whose immediate removal was one of the players' main demands. The conductor, who has frequently expressed confidence in Dr Girth, said in a statement in Austria that he had made his views perfectly clear to Herr Eberhard Diepgen, the Mayor of West Berlin, during their lengthy private meeting in Salzburg on Sunday.

Herr von Karajan is understood to have recently cancelled a planned recording with the Berlin Philharmonic and made a separate recording contract with the Vienna Philharmonic three months ago. The Berlin musicians discussed this, among other things, at a special meeting on [illegible], which their spokesman described as "very lively" and demonstrating overwhelming solidarity.

There was little hope among Berlin's cultural officials yesterday that a harmonious relationship between the two sides could ever be restored. Dr Wolfgang Stresemann, a former director of the orchestra, now aged 80, is to return temporarily until a new director can be found.

● BOSTON: John Williams, best known as a Hollywood composer, resigned yesterday as conductor of the Boston Pops, citing "artistic and creative differences with the orchestra" (Reuter reports).

Mr Williams joined the Pops in January 1980, succeeding Arther Fieldler, hwo has led the orchestra for about 50 years. He is best known for the film scores of the *Star Wars* trilogy an *E. T.*

American prisoners [illegible] in Vietnam

Two American prisoners of war were reported to have been seen alive in the highlands fo Vietnam late last year, and a third was last seen in a camp in the north in 1978.

The sighting were described last night by a senior general of the Saigon regime who escaped from Vietnam by boat earlier this month at his twentyfirst attempt. He was picked up in the South China Sea by a British vessel.

The general, a vigourous 63, was a familiar politico-military figure in the Saigon of the late 1960s. Today he prefers to remain anonymous having been unable to bring with him his wife and three of his children.

The general saw the American prisoner in northern Vietnam daily between 1976 and 1978 at the Yen Bai reeducation camp where he was detained, 25 miles from the Chinese border.

Several people in the resist-

The general also disclosed for the first time the establishment by the Vietnamese of special camps for the detention of troops deserting from their army in Cambodia. One camp at Xamac, near Tay Ninh not far from the Cambodian border, is said to hold several thousand such deserters.

There is one detention camp in each of the fourth, seventh and ninth Military Regions, in and bordering on Cambodia. The general was told of the Tay Ninh camp by a relative who escaped from it.

There have been several reports of Americans who stayed behind voluntarily after the war in the Mekong Delta, but the latest reports detail Americans seen in the remote highlands of southern Vietnam near Ban Me Thout, an area not visited by foreigners since the end of the war.

[illegible] case were both seen several times walking as though to a work detail with individual guards. They appeared to be in poor condition. Ban Me Thout is in the region where American forces trained the Montagnards and other minorities to fight on their side.

The American in the Yen Bai camp was apparently treated as a sort of "trusty". He was in charge of the camp's electrical system and was to be seen daily going about his work. He appeared to be aged between 40 and 50 and was always dressed in traditional Vietnamese peasant clothing, but lived apart from the other prisoners.

"I used to see him from the hillside where we were working in a tea plantation. We tried to speak to him but we were never able to", said the general, who was on a strict-regime political reeducation course at the camp

The Vietnamese have consistently denied there are any military prisoners remaining, but there may well be civilians or others regarded by the

[illegible] quit Cambodia

Hanoi (AFP) – Vietnam will begin a 10-day withdrawal of about 10,000 of its troops stationed in Cambodia next Thursday, in the presence of foreign journalists.

It will be Hanoi's third such partial pull-out in what has been presented as an annual exercise.

The previous withdrawals, staged in July 1982 and in May last year, were dismissed as mere troop rotations by the United States, China, the anti-Hanoi Cambodian resistance and members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

PM appeals to miners to think again and return to work

COAL DISPUTE

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, resolutely maintained throughout another stormy question time exchange in the Commons that she would not intervene in the miners' dispute. She said that the strike had been unnecessary from the start, repeated more than once that the miners were divided, and appealed to those on strike to reconsider their position [illegible] work.

[illegible] also disclosed [illegible] MacGregor [illegible] National Coal [illegible] already [illegible]

[illegible] am asking her to say today, is that she will not prevent the coal board from entering into negotiations with a flexibility which is essential if there is to be lasting peace?

Mrs Thatcher: He cannot possibly have read the statement put out by the chairman of the National Coal Board this (Thursday) morning. I do not blame him for that: we cannot be all up to date. (Conservative laughter) He says: "We are willing to sit down as a matter of urgency with all the unions to discuss [illegible]

[illegible] and now it has gone up from 20p to £1.60. There are obviously three fibs here. Why is the Prime Minister not telling people what the Government is planning for them?

Mrs Thatcher: I have just been asked by Mr Hattersley to intervene and I persisted and will continue to persist to refuse.

I said on April 18 1979 that I doubt very much whether any responsible government could say that over [illegible] years [illegible] the

[illegible]

Mrs Thatcher: Those who are prolonging the dispute are those who called out the miners in [illegible] A quarter of the reported [illegible] requested [illegible]

[illegible]

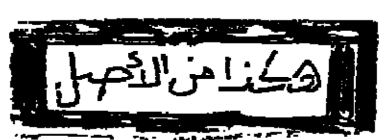
[illegible] Poul Schlueter, extricated himself from an embarrassing house sale by agreeing to pay about £40,000 compensation to the buyer. The house he sold was later found to be infested with rats and rot.

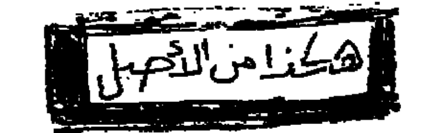
Ferries hit

Le Havre (AFP) – Staff at the Le Havre office of Normandy Ferries, who disrupted sailing to Southampton and to Rosslare, Ireland, last week, yesterday resumed their strike after pay talks failed.

Early birds . . .

Wiscasset, Maine (AP) – Worm diggers have called off a seven-week strike designed to back up their demand for an increase in the price of Maine worms widely coveted by fishermen. Buyers went elsewhere.





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Nine men who tried to kill the Pope

As speculation grows about the death of his predecessor, new evidence appears on the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II. Claire Sterling reveals the results of the official Italian investigation



MEHMET ALI AGCA The only man so far convicted

TODOR AIVAZOV Treasurer of Bulgarian Embassy in Rome. Alias: 'Sotir Kolev'

JELIO VASSILEV Assistant to Bulgarian military attache. Alias: 'Sotir Petrov'

SERGEI ANTONOV Deputy Director of Balkan Air, Rome. Alias: 'Bayramic'

ORAL CELIK Turkish Grey Wolf: Close friend of Agca.

BEKIR CELENK Turkish mafia boss: Introduced Agca to the Bulgarians

OMER MERSAN Turkish smuggler and fixer. Brought Agca to Sofia

MUSA CERDAR CELIBI Turkish Grey Wolf leader. Provided help and hardware

OMER BAGCI Turkish Grey Wolf. Stored Agca's gun in Switzerland

Three years almost to the day since Pope John Paul II was shot and nearly killed in St Peter's Square, Italy's judicial investigation has come to a close. After reviewing some 25,000 pages of documentation gathered by Judge Ilario Martella, the State Prosecutor has made his decision. He has asked for the indictment and trial of nine foreign nationals – three Bulgarians and six Turks – for conspiring to assassinate the Pope.

His 78-page report points to an elaborate conspiracy involving Turkey's neo-nazi Grey Wolves, the Sofia-based Turkish Mafia and, in the Prosecutor's words, "organisms and institutions of the Bulgarian state."

The three Bulgarians facing indictment, all operating in Rome when the Pope was shot, are described as "agents of the Bulgarian secret service." Dramatic evidence also indicates active involvement by the Bulgarian Embassy itself.

The Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, whose confession implicated the others, is described as "a despicable mercenary" and no mean liar in his own right. Nevertheless, the core of his confession seems to have stood up under severe scrutiny.

"Every declaration of Agca's, every circumstance and detail, was checked and investigated", says the report. In the end, "Agca is convincing in his reconstruction of the crime".

Since Agca started to confess in May 1982, Bulgaria in particular has branded him as a pawn in an imperialist plot against the communist East, coached in prison by the Italian security services and/or the CIA. Prosecutor Antonio Albano dismisses this as "archaic cold-war propaganda."

What follows is the State Prosecutor's description of the evidence found as the court's investigation proceeded. The narrative comes directly from his text; my own remarks are in brackets.

Agca's behaviour had baffled Italian interrogators from the start. He began to talk, exactly a year after his arrest. For all his erratic assertions and retractions, Agca's confession "was coherent and firm in the substance of the charges he made" regarding his main accomplices: the Turkish Grey Wolf leaders Oral Celik and Musa Serdar Celibi; the Turkish Mafia boss Bekir Celenk; and the Bulgarian nationals Sergei Antonov, Todor Aivazov and Jelio Vassilev."

In the first days of July 1980, "with a false Indian passport in the name of Yoginder Singh" – the fugitive Agca went to Sofia. At once upon his arrival Agca looked up a fellow-Turk named Omer Mersan, in Room 911 of the Hotel Vitosha.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Agca was helped in several ways by Mersan, "a wheeler-dealer agent extremely well-connected with Bulgarian authorities, dedicated to a traffic of arms, drugs, and contraband of all kinds."

It was Mersan who "reserved Agca's room at the Vitosha, gave him money on the orders of Abuzer Ugurlu (the godfather of the Turkish Mapin) and furnished documents permitting his sojourn in Sofia . . . Mersan also put him in contact with Bekir Celenk, a potent Turkish Mafia boss."

Bekir Celenk in turn arranged a meeting towards the end of July 1980, between Agca and a "Sotir Kolev", agent of the Bulgarian secret services and "a functionary of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome." This turned out to be Todor Aivazov, the Embassy's treasurer. Agca's close friend Oral Celik also in Sofia by then, took part in that and three or four other such meetings in the Bulgarian capital.

During these meetings with "Kolev" that summer, agreement was reached on the "conceptual, organizational and contractual bases for the assassination of Pope Wojtyla, to be carried out in spring 1981."

The motive centred on Poland. "The Bulgarian secret services had a specific political interest in killing Pope John Paul II. . . . The (imposing rise) of Solidarity in Poland that summer, and consequent social convulsions, constituted a most acute crisis for the socialist states of Eastern Europe. This was perceived as a mortal danger to their political cohesion and military strategy.

Since Poland's ideological collapse was mostly due to the fervid religious faith of the population, sustained and helped above all by the first Polish Pope in history, the Polish rebellion might be greatly weakened and fragmented" by this Pope's "physical elimination." . . .

The machinery of the plot would be set up like this: "1) Through Bekir Celenk . . . the Bulgarian services contracted with the Turkish terrorists Agca and Oral Celik for the organization and execution of the plan.

"2) The Bulgarian secret service was committed to: a) Payment, through Bekir Celenk, of Deutschmarks3m (roughly £650,000) to be evenly divided between Agca, Celik, and the leader of the Turkish Grey Wolves' Federation in West Germany, Musa Serdar Celibi. Closely tied to Oral Celik as a fellow-Grey Wolf, Celibi was also associated intimately with the Mafia boss Bekir Celenk.

"b) Safe and undisturbed refuge in the Bulgarian port of Varna, on the Black Sea.

"c) Arrangements and facilities for flight, for Agca and Celik, through immediate departure from Italy by TIR (Transport International Routier) truck or diplomatic vehicle."

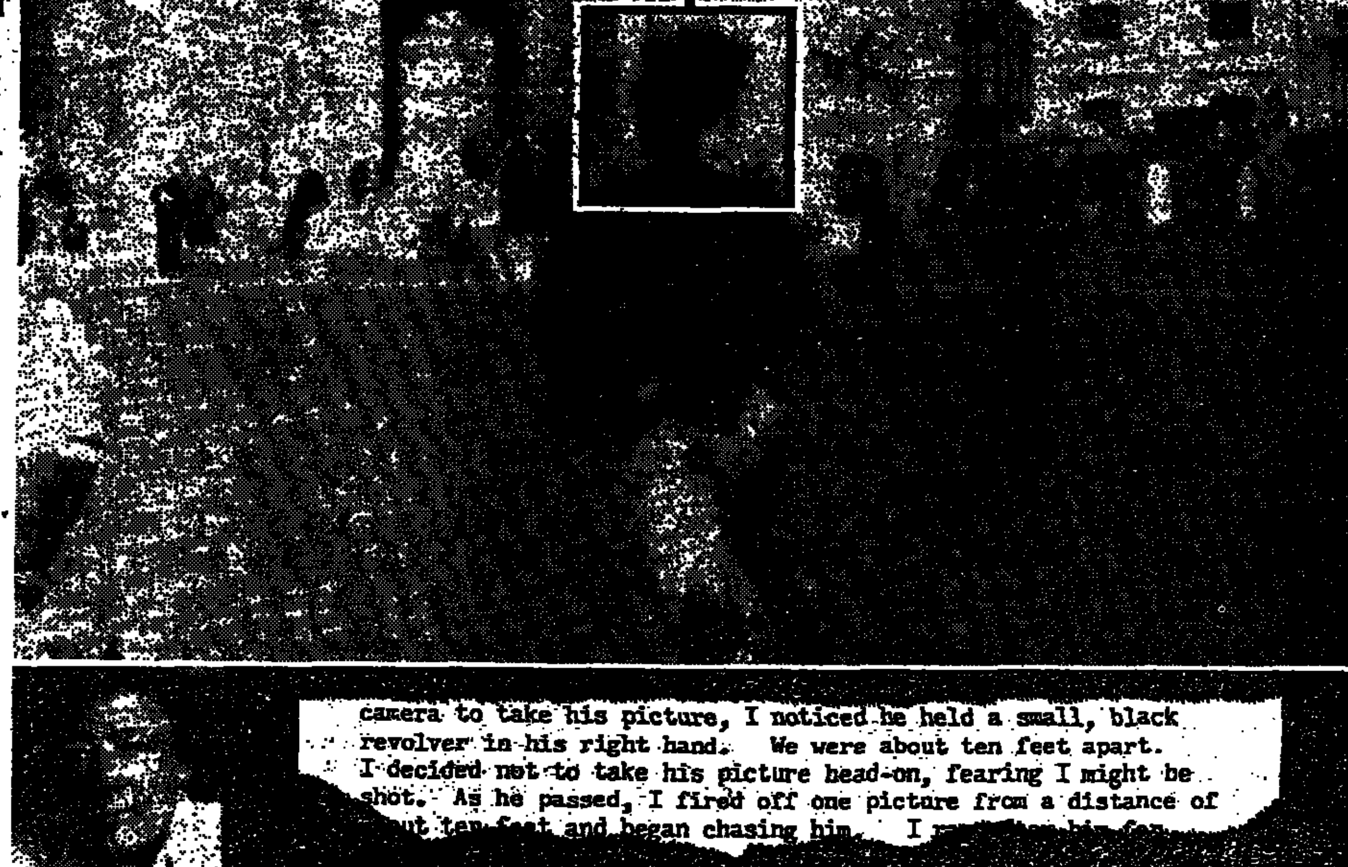
Over the next nine months, Agca wandered back and forth across Europe, seemingly without purpose. Reportedly, he was covering his tracks. Almost everything up to the moment of the shooting would be virtually untraceable later: phone calls, verbal agreements, meetings on the street, in bars, homes, restaurants and railroad stations.

Upon reaching Rome in November 1980, Agca's first step was to call the Bulgarian Embassy as arranged, and meet "Sotir Petrov." This was Jelio Vassilev, secretary to the Military Attache.

Vassilev, already informed of the plans made in Sofia, was the man running the show in Rome. Among other things he would take care of Agca's financial needs until the day of the hit, five months afterwards.

During the months of November, December, January, April and May, Agca met frequently with Vassilev: at Rome's Hotel Archimede, Doney's in Via Veneto, the Piccadilly Bar in Piazza Barberini, and an apartment in 36 Via Galiani belonging to Todor Aivazov, the "Kolev" presented to Agca in Sofia.

There, along with Aivazov and Vassilev, Agca met "Bayramic": Sergei Antonov, Deputy Director of Balkan Air in Rome. All three were secret agents.



camera to take his picture, I noticed he held a small, black
revolver in his right hand. We were about ten feet apart.
I decided not to take his picture head-on, fearing I might be
shot. As he passed, I fired off one picture from a distance of
ut ten feet and began chasing him. I

Is the running man Oral Celik? American television executive Lowell Newton (left) photographed this man, gun in hand, racing out of St Peter's Square moments after the shooting. (Right) Part of the affidavit he later gave to Italian police.

That December, Agca had a first meeting with the Grey Wolves' leader, Musa Cerdar Celibi, in a Milan hotel room. On the following March 31, at the Sheraton Hotel in Zurich, a final meeting was held to "work out definitive terms, settle money questions, and assign tasks." Among those present were Agca, Oral Celik, Musa Cerdar Celibi and the Turkish Mafia boss Bekir Celenk. The money would be split three ways: a third each for Musa Cerdar Celibi, Oral Celik and Agca himself.

In April 1981, Agca returned to Rome, checked in at the Hotel Torino, and got back in touch with the three Bulgarians. "On Vassilev's advice, Agca then went to Perugia, where he registered at the foreign language school to acquire student's credentials".

Agca returned to Rome for a scheduled meeting in Piazza Independenza with Vassilev and Oral Celik, who was in the city already. In a room at the YMCA, Vassilev showed Agca and Celik folders on the Vatican and photographs of the Pope.

"Between the afternoons of May 10 and May 13, Agca and Celik met Aivazov, Vassilev and Antonov, with whom they inspected St Peter's Square several times. Together, they went over the timing and placement, and settled last-minute details on the particulars of escape and flight.

"At 1 pm on May 13, Agca, Celik, Aivazov and Vassilev meet at the usual bar near Piazza Repubblica. Antonov was driving a blue car – perhaps an Alfa 2000 – driven by Vassilev the previous day. After lunch near Piazza Barberini, the three went off in the same car to an address near Via Nomentana (where Antonov lived). Antonov left them and returned with a small valise containing two guns and two panic bombs, for Oral Celik.

"Around 3pm, they drove on to the Vatican, parking in front of the Canadian Embassy in Via della Conciliazione. Together they made a final inspection of the square. Aivazov left. The other three had coffee in a nearby bar.

"About 4pm, Antonov left also. Agca and Celik returned to St Peter's Square, where Agca fired on the Pope shortly after 5pm."

That was when Oral Celik was supposed to set off the panic-bombs, creating confusion to cover Agca's escape. Instead, Celik himself fled the square. He was photographed on the run by American TV newsman Lowell Newton, who saw a gun in his hand.

Celik's failure to use the panic-bombs is not explained in the Prosecutor's report. He does note, however, that Celik was Agca's best friend, "dearer to him than a brother". And Celik had been sent to the scene with a gun. Did he have orders to shoot Agca after the Pope was shot? Were the panic-bombs meant to cover Agca's own murder rather then their joint escape?

Just over an hour after the Pope was shot, a "Bulgarian TIR Magirus, license number CK 3572 and trailer number CE 6176, left the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome for the Yugoslav frontier.".

Despite the trivial nature of its cargoes, the Bulgarian Embassy had urgently requested the TIR's free passage across Italian borders both coming and going, with customs clearance on the embassy grounds. It was the first and last time that the Bulgarian Embassy resorted to such an urgent, and extravagant, customs procedure.

"The exceptional nature of this operation raises grave suspicions", writes the State Prosecutor. "Our financial police know all too well what can happen after a TIR truck is sealed . . . . What was so immensely important and useful in the TIR's cargo that the Bulgarian Embassy should make such unique demands for urgency?. We must conclude that on board that TIR truck . . . hidden among those personal effects, was Oral Celik."

State Prosecutor Albano has now requested the formal indictment and trial of all these people: the Bulgarians Sergei Antonov, Todor Aivazov and Zelio Vassilrev; the Turkish Mafia boss Bekir Celenk; his longtime business acquaintance Omer Mersan; the Grey Wolf leaders Musa Cerdar Celibi, Omer Bagci, and Oral Celik; and Mehmet Ali Agca himself.

Four would probably have to be tried in absentia. Aivazov and Vassilev, who had diplomatic immunity in Rome, cannot be extradited from Bulgaria. The extradition of Bekir Celenk from Bulgaria, where he has been sheltering since October 1982, seems unlikely, though the Prosecutor has asked for it. Oral Celik has vanished.

Claire Sterling is author of The Time of The Assassins *and a roving editor of* The Reader's Digest

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



Water garden: House in Kenrokuen Park, Kanazawa

- Travel: Silk and samurai in Kanazawa: peace on Iona
- Bernard Levin: The Schubertiade
- Values: Toy town in the garden
- Sport: Mitchell Platts reports from the US Open
- My perfect day: Basil Boothroyd
- Family Money: Living dangerously with commodities

PLUS: News from home and abroad; Drink on 1983 clarets; Family Life looks at second homes; Review of this month's video cassettes; In the Garden; a selected guide to the week's arts; Bridge, Chess and the Prize concise crossword

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David Hewson recalls Walsall's most famous absent son

One man in an unsinkable boat

Next month the town of Walsall will roll out the civic bandwagon in memory of its most famous literary son, Jerome K. Jerome who, with one book, *Three Men in a Boat*, published in 1889, constructed for himself a permanent place in the racial memory of the reading public.

Jerome's tale originally began as a serious history of the Thames, but the real life experiences of the author turned it into a humorous adventure through an idyllic Victorian England which was fast disappearing even when the book was published.

The exploits of Jerome's crew and their dog Montmorency have sparked films, television series, stage plays, and, most recently, an annotated coffee table version of the book. Every summer, on a fine day when the more picturesque stretches of the Thames demand to be visited in a small rowing boat, the modern-day Jerome addict can be seen, book in hand, comparing the riverside of today with that of a century ago.

But there can be few more unusual devotees to the memory of the writer than the people of Walsall. On the anniversary of his birth in 1959, the town's amateur dramatic groups gathered to stage a production of his only real dramatic success.

The scale of dedication for this feat may be judged by the words of Max Beerbohm, who reviewed the work on its first appearance: "This tenth-rate writer has been, for many years, prolific of his tenth-rate stuff. But I do not recall anything quite so vilely stupid as *The Passing of the Third Floor Back.*"

Walsall does not agree with Beerbohm, and has taken Jerome to its heart, which may, at first glance, seem little strange. Jerome Klapka Jerome was born, in the property in Bradford Street which has now been renamed Belsize House after the author's home in London's Belsize Park, on May 2, 1859. Two years later, after the collapse of his father's coal mining business, the family moved to live in penury in Poplar in London's East End, saddling Jerome with a squalid youth which marked him for years.

From that day on, he returned to Walsall twice, briefly in 1921 and, on a final occasion, in 1927, a few months before his death, when he was feted at a dinner with the local aldermen and awarded the freedom of the borough. On the scale of literary association, then, Walsall's right to claim Jerome as its most famous son is a about on a par with that of every pub in South Wales to clasp the memory of Dylan Thomas to its breast and call itself the fount of the poet's inspiration.

Mrs Sarah Elsom, Walsall's Keeper of Local History, is admirably blunt about why the town has selected Jerome. "Frankly, we haven't got anyone else – Walsall isn't really known for producing great literary figures."

The museum service is equally honest about the reconstructed 1850s parlour that forms half of the museum, the rest being an exhibition of Jerome artefacts. The house, a Grade II listed building which was nearly demolished a few years ago as part of a redevelopment scheme, has been much altered since the last century and the museum "sees its function as being primarily educational". In other words, it is a racing certainty that Jerome's shade, recalled to the parlour from its skiff on the Thames of Paradise with a perfect memory back to its infancy, would still be wondering who slipped it a Mickey Finn and dumped it in a strange room.

Yet from these tenuous connexions has grown a collection of material about Jerome and his work which would otherwise have been lost to the world. Walsall's interest in him in the later part of his life, when he was having little literary success and even less critical acclaim, touched both him and his family, and it was to the town that he hardly knew that his daughter left the last of his books and letters. A large number of family photographs will also be on display.

So next month's opening will reveal the desk at which he wrote most of his books, his Red Cross uniform from the First World War, in which he served as an ambulance driver, his favourite cigarette box, several first editions, and some copies inscribed affectionately to his wife. Without the devotion of the good burghers of Walsall, the lot would probably have made that slow but inexorable progress from memorabilia to abandoned junk.

The man himself was touched, and, perhaps, a little surprised by Walsall's interest. After being given the freedom of the borough, he wrote to the town: "There was more then welcome in your eyes. You gave me the feeling that, behind your formal greetings, there was genuine affection for me – that all these years you had remembered ame and had been looking forward to my coming back."

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Have you noticed that there are some numbers that never change? Eleven million dollars, for instance. That is the amount for which Americans sue each other. When an American has an unhappy life and decides to sue his mother for it, or falls over and sues the man who invented pavements, it is always for $11m. Why this happens is unknown, especially as they never get any of the money.

Here are some other figures that never change.

Fifty thousand (50,000). The gap between the police estimate of the crowd at a protest rally and the estimate by the organizers.

Four (4). The number of years that elapse between the death of a very famous person and the appearance of a book revealing that he was murdered.

Six (6). The number of times while sitting in an airport lounge, you take out your passport and ticket, to make sure they're still there, before you decide the whole thing is ridiculous and you put them in a special safe place.

Six (6). The increase in your pulse rate when you realize you've forgotten where the special safe place is.

Two (2). The number of years between an arrest and a trial.

Zero (0). The number of really interesting facts in a book written by a famous politician or a person who used to run any part of the BBC.

Thirteen (13). The number of players who drop out of an England football team before any game, owing to illness, injury, temperament, club commitments in the Far East or having just been sold to a club in Italy.

Ten (10). The number of days in a centenary year. Human beings seem incapable of celebrating a famous person for any longer. Even 1984, which is supposed to be a year-long scrutiny of George Orwell's novel, could hardly improve on this; there has been no mention of George Orwell since late January.

Three (3). The number of serious candidates who present themselves for the post of Poet Laureate. One of these is always an elderly poet who would be perfect for the job if it were not that he has given up poetry long ago, and would not accept the job. One is the poets' choice, whom nobody else has ever heard of. And one is a light poet whom everyone wants to get the job, but is not given it for that very reason. The successful candidate is always a rank outsider.

One hundred (100). West Indian fast bowlers are always said to bowl at 100 mph. Modern statisticians now suspect that they also take 100 paces in order to do so.

Three billion (3 and lots of noughts). The number of pounds by which any government spending estimate is exceeded.

Ten (10). The number of articles every year in *The Times* discussing how many noughts there are in a billion.

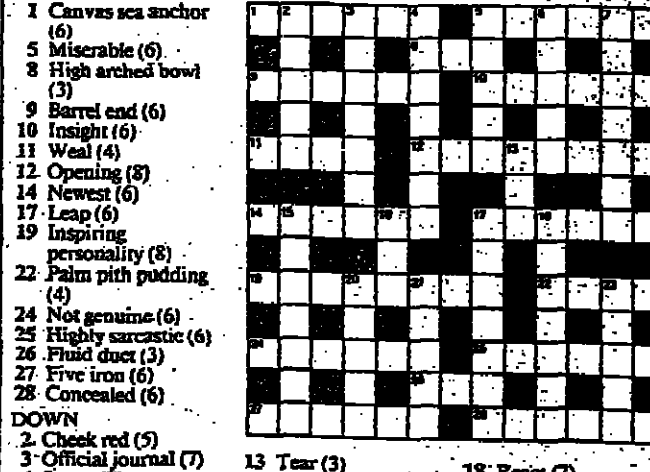
Two hundred thousand (200,000). The number of pounds sterling given to a departing executive as a reward for being no longer competent to run a company.

Two and a half thousand (2,500). The difference in pounds sterling, between what you sell your house for and the money you have left afterwards.

Ten (10). The miles per hour by which average traffic flow exceeds any speed limit.

Seven hundred thousand (700,000). The sum which has to be raised in the next fortnight to prevent the export from Britain of a painting said to be part of the national heritage. (A painting is said to be part of the national heritage if it is previously unknown, has been hidden in a private house for 200 years, and was painted by an Italian.)

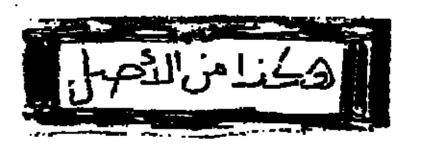
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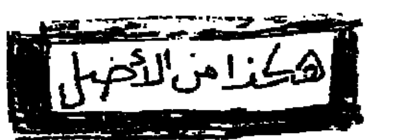


ACROSS
1 Canvas sea anchor (6)
5 Miserable (6)
8 High arched bowl (3)
9 Barrel end (6)
10 Insight (6)
11 Weal (4)
12 Opening (8)
14 Newest (6)
17 Leap (6)
19 Inspiring personality (8)
22 Palm pith pudding (4)
24 Not genuine (6)
25 Highly sarcastic (6)
26 Fluid duct (3)
27 Five iron (6)
28 Concealed (6)

DOWN
2 Cheek red (5)
3 Official journal (7)
4 Smart (7)
5 Lessen (5)
6 Outing (5)
7 NCO's stripe (7)
13 Tear (3)
15 Speechless disorder (7)
16 Snow glide (3)
17 Servile (7)
18 React (7)
20 Uneven (5)
21 Push hard (5)
23 Crafty behaviour (5)

SOLUTION TO No 367
ACROSS: 8 Modernization 9 Nib 10 Quartette 11 Swede 13 Steeple 16 Prussic 19 Trade 22 Excelsior 24 ESP 25 Rightful owner
DOWN: 1 Amends 2 Edible 3 Briquets 4 Vicars 5 Rant 6 Tiptop 7 Sneeze 12 War 14 Exterior 15 Lid 16 Poetry 17 Uncage 18 Clique 20 Ageing 21 Expert 23 Late





FRIDAY PAGE

Now a middle aged enfant terrible, film director Roger Vadim has written his first novel. As **Bel Mooney** discovers, he has to live down his reputation for liaisons with beautiful women before he is taken seriously

Legends of a man and his women

"Let me tell you, I have a fantasy", said Roger Vadim, "that when I die I will arrive at the gates of heavens and St Peter will be there. He will say, 'We are pleased to see you, you have been a good man, and in a moment I will show you to your place. But first, tell me this.... (Vadim leans forwards in his chair, acting the inquisitive angel) ... how *were* Bardot, Deneuve and Fonda when they were young? What were they like? When they come up here they will be old ladies and we will never know, so tell me, just what were they *like?*"

Vadim's interestingly battered face (a blend of Bogart and Aznavour) is showing the 56 years now; as well it might, since the man carries much weighty myth about with him, so heavy that at times the gallic shrug seems transformed into a stoop. One myth is, of course, his own; the *enfant terrible* of the late 1950s *nouvelle vague*, and starmaker *extraordinaire*. But the other three legends are more potent, one of them ranking with Munro – who at least did not survive to have tabloid telephoto lenses focused on her middle aged privacy.

So what has Roger Vadim done? He married Brigitte Bardot, and lived with the imperious, independent Catherine Deneuve, and created Barbarella Fonda, before she turned to politics, feminism, and making much money out of the body-beautiful. There was also the marriage to Bardot-clone Annette Stroyberg, and a later legal union to an heiress called Catherine Schneider, as well as publicized, passing liaisons with pretty girls. And now M Vadim is a novelist, and wants to be his own man. But he knows quite well that few people would show interest in his first novel, were it not for the women he carries about his neck like so many large, feathery albatrosses.

When this subject arises (as it must) Vadim says emphatically that he does not care, yet tosses the cigarette packet from hand to hand in agitation, rises, sits down again, shrugs, smiles: "It is ... how do you say? ... the other side of the medal. It is inevitable that someone who has married the most famous and beautiful women in the world will have to pay for it. It is more interesting to journalists than the *fact that I am a serious director*. I know this; I was a journalist once, on *Paris-Match*. No, I am not bitter, but sometimes I regret that people don't talk more about the movies. Three of them – *And God Created Woman*, *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, and *Barbarella* – are part of the course at UCLA. But 99 per cent of the time people ask me about the ex-wives. Now, even writing is not *enough ... (he grins) .... Listen*, I will write a novel about three men alone at the North Pole, and I will still get asked about my marriages, and it will be suggested that I write about three men alone because I had three wives, and I have had enough of women!" He jokes, but he is not really amused.

So: to change the subject. Vadim's autobiography (published in 1976) was called *Memoirs of the Devil*. His first novel, published in France, America, and now here, is called *The Hungry Angel*. The titles betray, not so much an interest in Judgment Day, as an instinct for self-dramatization and a snappy headline. Both books are partly true, and partially about himself. He wishes now he had been more honest in that bland autobiography, but was unwilling to tell all about shh-you-know-who – even though pictures of them all appeared on the book jacket. When it came out he said, "I want a new label as a writer", and a publisher offered him a contract for a novel. He says he rewrote the first chapter of *The Hungry Angel* five times because he had no confidence, and delivered four years later. He explains the title: "It is about a boy of 16 (as Vadim was) who, after four years of German occupation, is hungry for emotion, for freedom, for action, for *louve* ...." Suddenly he sounds very, very Vadim, with that peculiarly French way of speaking of passion as the English talk about the weather: as something uniquely their own.

Unprepossessing in brown cords and beige tweed jacket, Vadim is hesitant in conversation, because, he says, he is shy. But he loosens slightly when we get on to his latest film – not the one starring Christian, his son by Deneuve, but the one he is currently planning. "It's a story about a very special young woman. She is a walking paradox, being a very cerebral, creative person, but also an anarchist: very free about her body, about sex. I thought the studio might be excited if I told them this would be aversion of *And God Created Woman – 1985*. I thought they would think that very commecial".

Alors, we are drawn back into the past, to 1956, when *Et Dieu Crea la Femme* made the young Bardot a star. Vadim had made 22 films, and appears to see no irony that he himself is ready to invoke his first to seal his latest. Then, unasked, he talks about his relationship with Ann Biderman, an American screen writer, saying that he is not jealous if a woman is successful in the same field, and that people were wrong to imply that he moulded his women: "To help people is not to control them. I like to give them faith in themselves, to help them gain confidence. As far as Bridgette Bardot was concerned, she was very young, 15 years old, when I met her, but I never said, 'do this, do that'. It is the same with children. You have to give them their own identity."

I start to ask a question, change the subject, but he continues: "For example, when Bridgette was a brunette she decided to change the colour of her hair. I was a little sad, because I like brunettes. But movies were beginning to be made in colour and directors liked blonde hair. She said to me, 'If I was a star, if I was Ava Gardener, they would accept me as I am'."

"So she changed, and I said nothing. I have to admit that though she was very charming as a brunette, the blonde hair gave something more to her personality".

He does not see so much of Bardot now, because he lives in California within walking distance of *Jane Fonda, with whom he is* great friends. But if he is in St Tropez he calls. I point out that though he has four children (daughters by Stroyberg and Fonda, sons by Deneuve and Schneider) he and Bardot had no child, so nothing to keep them bound. Immediately he seems defensive, even sadly so: "We didn't have a child, but then for at least 15 years after the divorce we had the movies we did together. And by that time a child would have been grown up nearly ..." It is as if some private regret had been disturbed.

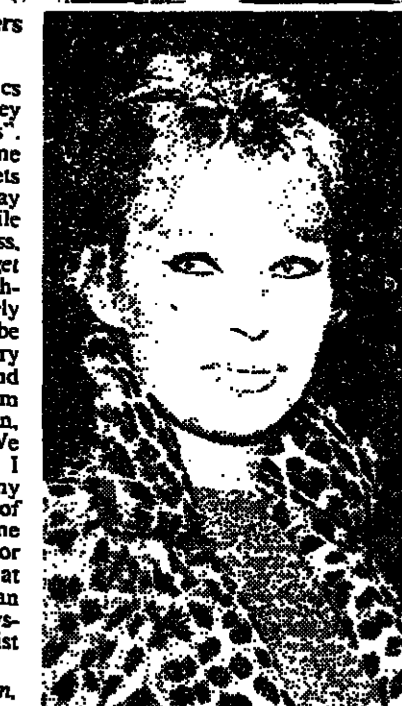
Vadim is an amiable man, whose *first concern on entering his suite at* the Waldorf Hotel, is to make a long phone call to his ten-year-old son, Vania. It is hard not to recall that all the famous women walked out on him: Bardot, Stroyberg and Deneuve for other men, Fonda for politics and freedom. He once said, "They all changed as they became famous". Hearing him hope, with some anxiety that his first novel gets "good critics" (and they might say that it is erotic and engaging, while bad ones would say it is formless, *and badly written) it is easy to forget* the diabolical Vadim myth altogether, and see him as a rather lonely and rootless man who wants to be seen to do well. He rolls a dry cigarette around his lips, and becomes a character, not in a Vadim film, but perhaps a Bergman, speaking lines that ring true: "We have an expression which says I have been very comfortable in my skin. But I do have moments of depression. They come on me suddenly, and everything is grey or dark blue. I have no feeling for life at such times. I am like a Russian character in a novel by Dostoevsky". *Mon Dieu!* there was a novelist who knew about angels and devils.

The Hungry Angel *by Roger Vadim, is published by Sidgwick & Jackson (price £8.95).*

Nobby Clark



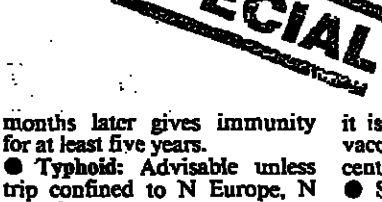




"I write about three men all alone at the North Pole and still get asked about my marriages says Roger Vadim, above, whose wives and lovers have included Brigitte Bardot, top, Catherine Deneuve, Jane Fonda and (below) Annette Stroyberg

Holiday risks

MEDICAL BRIEFING



Last year, UK residents made more than 17 million trips abroad. Nearly one and a half million went to Spain from Gatwick alone.

But a holiday abroad is not without risk. Anyone who goes to a Third World country without first going through a battery of vaccinations is open to cholera, polio, typhoid – even rabies and plague in some parts of Africa, Asia and the Americas.

But even those who manage to avoid the more serious illnesses are highly likely to suffer some milder troubles on holiday.

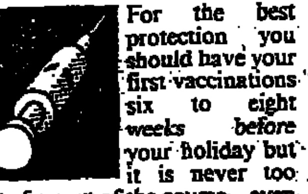
Help at hand



If you are suddenly ill abroad the last thing you will want to worry about is the quality of care you might receive. But a horrifying report in *Holiday Which?* (May, 1983) published by the Consumers' Association revealed low standard of care in hospitals abroad.

One solution is to make sure your travel insurance includes a repatriation clause – if it does not, and you need to travel home, you may be saddled with a bill of at least £5,000. Many package tour operators provide repatriation facilities with their travel insurance.

Shot in the arm



For the best protection you should have your first vaccinations six to eight *weeks before* your holiday but it is never too late for part of the course – even three or four days before you go.

The *table shows* which jabs are *recommended* in different countries; some recommendations embrace vaccination *requirements*.

● **Polio:** Generally advisable unless trip confined to Europe N America, Australia and New Zealand. Two doses six to eight weeks apart; third dose four to six months later gives immunity for at least five years. Course can be accelerated to three doses, six weeks apart if time is limited.

● **Tetanus:** Everyone should be protected – *even* UK residents. Two doses six to 12 weeks apart; third dose six to 12 months later gives immunity for at least five years.

● **Typhoid:** Advisable unless trip confined to N Europe, N America, Australia and New Zealand. Two doses four to eight weeks apart gives protection for three years. If time is short the interval between the doses may be reduced to 10 days plus a booster one year later for the three-year protection. If you are going away for a fortnight you can have the first dose just before you leave and finish the course when you return; some protection is better than none.

● **Yellow fever:** Essential for travel in parts of Africa and S America. One dose, valid 10 days after jab, gives a valid certificate for 10 years. Remember if you visit a country where yellow fever is endemic but vaccination is not mandatory you may run into problems trying to enter a non-yellow fever area if you are not vaccinated.

● **Cholera:** Essential or advisable for Africa, India, Asia and Middle East. One dose only needed for the certificate. Second dose gives little additional protection but should be given one to four weeks after the first.

● **Infectious hepatitis:** Recommended where hygiene standards are suspect. People over 40 are advised to have a hepatitis A antibody test. *It is* more expensive than the vaccination but if it is positive you will never need another vaccination. If you are at risk you *should be protected*. A single dose, depending on its size, lasts three or six months.

● **Rabies:** Recommended for Africa, India, Asia, Middle East, South America. Two doses, four weeks apart; third dose six to 12 months later. When you travel again only a single booster will be needed. A blood test three weeks after second dose can confirm adequate protection. Children are particularly vulnerable: they are liable to be bitten in the face which means a shorter distance for the rabies virus to reach the brain.

● **Malaria:** Central and South America, Africa, Middle East and Asia. Preventing malaria is very complicated and depends on the country and length of stay. If you are short of time buy Paludrine at a chemists but it is advisable to check with a vaccination or tropical disease centre.

● **Smallpox:** This disease officially no longer exists and vaccination is not required.

Tummy trouble



Everyone has the bacteria *Escherishia coli* or *E. coli* in the gut but most people adapt to the toxins of British varieties. Travellers' diarrhoea strikes when we encouter the new strains in other parts of the world against which we have no protection.

This form of travellers' diarrhoea generally attacks suddenly and within a few days of arrival. Usually the diarrhoea lasts no more than two or three days.

E. Coli is water borne so it is difficult to avoid. A few simple precautions will prevent more serious infections such as viral hepatitis, dysentry and typhoid.

If you have any doubts about the local sanitation and water supply:

1. Only drink boiled water. Watch out for ice-cubes, they too can be contaminated. Alcohol does not make a drink safe but bottled drinks are usually safe.
2. Only eat thoroughly cooked *meat and* fish.
3. Eat only cooked vegetables. Salads are best avoided.
4. Only by ice cream from large firms.
5. Never buy food from street traders.
6. Avoid bathing in potentially contaminated water, including some parts of the Mediterranean.

If you do become ill it is best to starve yourself for 24 hours. Avoid all solids, milk and alcohol, and drink plenty of purified water, Introduce fruit juices and weak soups on day two. Otherwise healthy adults can take antidiarrhoeal drugs but they are not recommended for anyone with an underlying bowel problem.

Diarrhoea in small children and babies can be dangerous. Breast feeding is the best prevention, but otherwise take special care in sterilizing feeding equipment,. If a child gets diarrhoea stop solids and milk. It is vital to ensure that infants do not become dehydrated, and consult a doctor. Children should not be given antidiarrhoeal drugs.

Most doctors are reluctant to prescribe prophylactic antibiotics, because indiscriminent use could promote drug resistance *in the bugs* which cause travellers' diarrhoea.

Seek medical help if a bout of diarrhoea does not clear up quickly or if you or anyone with you suffers from any of the following: persistent vomiting, blood or mucus in faeces, extreme exhaustion or frequent watery stools in a young child.

Counting the cost



The confusion over charges for travel vaccinations is compounded by the NHS system for paying GPs to give them.

Some are covered by "public policy": and patients who need these vaccinations will not have to pay.

Public policy does not, however, cover all *recommended* vaccinations. If you request an unlisted vaccine your GP is enititled to charge you. The British Medical Association recommends £7.

Your GP will be able to supply most vaccines. Yellow fever is only obtainable from special centres. A complete list appears on DHSS leaflet SA35 *Protect your health abroad* available from travel agents and local DHSS offices. Charges range from £2 to £6 or more.

Your GP can administer the less common vaccinations – like those for rabies and *hepatitis – but may have to* order supplies. You will be charged for the rabies vaccine and injection; injecting immunoglobulin against hepatitis comes under public policy.

Strictly, the yellow fever vaccination certificate is the only mandatory one but some governments demand a cholera vaccination certificate. You will probably be charged around £3 for a vaccination certificate.

Centres like the British Airways Travel and Immunization Centre, 75 Regent Street W1 (Tel: 01-439 9584) or the PPP Medical Centre, 99 New Cavendish Street W1 (Tel: 01-637 8941) or Thomas Cook Ltd, 45 Berkeley Street W1 (Tel: 01-499 4000) provide a *full* vaccination package. Bear in mind they are not part of the NHS so the costs may seem high.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

THE TIMES DIARY

Anyone for Ten?

So excruciatingly dull is the Euro-election that even Cabinet ministers are reluctant to get involved. Keen to interview senior figures for its election special this Sunday, Radio 4 presenter Brian Redhead approached, successively, Norman Tebbit, Trade Secretary, Michael Heseltine (Defence), Michael Jopling (Agriculture), Patrick Jenkin (Environment), Tom King (Employment) and Nigel Lawson (the Chancellor). Thank you but no, they said. Finally Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, agreed to speak on Sunday - but only by telephone from Luxembourg. BBC television fared a shade better after much casting around, but has only secured Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, and Norman Fowler (Health), neither of whom has much to do with Europe. I am assured the fact that Lawson is hosting a garden party for Tory bigwigs at his Leicestershire home on Sunday is totally unconnected.



● Mark Batchelor, London North East's Tory Euro-candidate, modestly fails to list under "Conservative Achievements" in his leaflet the most spectacular coup of all. According to the accompanying map, the Community has annexed East Germany and Liechtenstein.

Ranjit's revenge

The Victoria and Albert Museum faces its own, more pressing version of the Elgin Marbles syndrome. It is the gold-sheathed throne of Ranjit Singh, founder and ruler between 1799 and 1839 of the last Sikh kingdom in the Punjab. After his death the British annexed the kingdom and "removed" the throne, but it is now becoming an increasingly potent symbol to Sikh nationalists. In 1978 the V & A declined to "lend" the throne to India, and now Harchand Singh Longowal, militant leader of the Sikh Akali Dal party, has announced his support for its return. For the time being, however, the V & A can fob off Sikh approaches by saying it will consider only requests direct from the Indian government. In the circumstances, that is the last thing that government would do.

● Moray Council on Alcoholism has just held its annual general meeting – at Miltonduff malt whisky distillery, outside Elgin.

Time fuse

A reason given by Neil Kinnock for resigning as Michael Foot's PPS in 1975 was to finish a book on Aneurin Bevan's speeches. In the 1975 *Who's Who* entry, Kinnock says that *As Nye Said* was published that year. In his 1976 and 1977 entries, he says it came out in 1976, and in 1978's he gives the publication date as 1977. In 1979 and again in 1980 he says the book came out in the same year as the current editions of *Who's Who*. Yesterday it transpired it has never been published. George Drower's biography of the Labour leader – which *will* be published by Weidenfeld next month – reveal, that when challenged on the alleged publication, Kinnock stammered: "It's, er . . . in four cardboard boxes, in the attic at the moment, having been moved there from the garage. Er, I just haven't had time to finish it off."

Man and boyo

Kinnock is not all talk. "Ebullient, slapdash and of average intelligence." the Labour leader may have done little academic work at university, but tells his biographer "I had a hell of a good time." He claims he excelled at chatting up the girls, and did "a fair bit of courting." When he first spotted Glenys – a former Miss National Savings beauty queen – he was "determined to pick her up at the Saturday night dance." Unfortunately a rugby injury – and a couple of pints, "caused him to swoon and collapse on the dance floor." Shades of Brighton beach?

Six-cylinder

After my report yesterday on British Rail being condemned for advertising its Inter-City trains as punctual, I hear that Toyota has also been lambasted. The *Sunday Mirror*, which carried the first pictures of the Walton sextuplets in December, printed a full-page ad for an eight-seater Toyota car beneath the headline: "Well done Mr and Mrs Walton. Now, how about getting them home. . . ." The Waltons objected, and the Advertising Standards Authority this week upheld their complaint, describing it as "an unjustifiable commercial exploitation of the Waltons' fame". The family's solicitor has now written to the *Mirror* suggesting either it does "the decent thing" and shares the estimated £15,000 which Toyota paid for the ad, or he sues.

PHS

Why Solidarity is standing trial

Warsaw

Adam Michnik, a bright, intense man with a stammer, a dissident since schooldays, has always known what he wanted, for himself and for Poland. From his prison cell for the past 30 months he has smuggled out a stream of letters fighting for the right to be put on trial, a trial that would expose the whole anatomy of the Solidarity revolution and the way it was quashed. This week his wish was granted.

The fairy godmother was General Jaruzelski who, after long months of trying to avoid what will probably be the most sensitive political trial in Poland for three decades, has gritted his teeth and decided that the case of the four KOR dissidents should be brought to court.

Michnik, Jacek Kuronoaa – who this week began a hunger strike – Henry Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski face charges of "preparing to overthrow the state with force" and a possible 10-year jail sentence. The trial will be held in a military court, which can bar the public and reporters, and, if it begins on time on July 13, will last until deep into the autumn. There is going to be no swift exorcism of the Solidarity era.

The Roman Catholic church is obviously upset. It has tried through intermediaries to negotiate the freedom of the Solidarity 11 – that is, the four KOR dissidents and the seven Solidarity leaders – and although talks had come to a standstill, the primate's advisers had not entirely given up hope. The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has also invested some effort and some prestige into trying to sell a temporary emigration ticket to the prisoners, will also be disappointed. The KOR trial has simply, by dint of being delayed for so long, acquired powerful symbolic importance.

The most obvious explanation for the trial is that it is a "concession" to Moscow, with its new leader clamouring for order. But things are never quite as simple as that in Poland.

The authorities have come round to the idea of a more or less open confrontation with KOR in the courtroom because of legal advice, possible propaganda advantage and medium-term political gains. First, the prosecution appears to have prepared a case against KOR that effectively declares many of the members' prepared defences null and void. According to KOR member Jan Josef Lipski – his charges have been suspended because of a serious heart ailment – the prosecution will try to exclude all detailed discussion of the KOR "intervention bureau" which tried actively to help workers persecuted or imprisoned after the 1976 riots. The activities of the bureau clearly show that KOR was set up as an aid to ordinary people rather than as a conspiratorial association. The prosecutor, by arguing that the bureau is the subject of a separate investigation, will try to factor it out of the trial, argues Dr Lipski in a recent issue of the emigre monthly *Kultura*.

The second element in the government decision is that it has gained a marginal propaganda edge. Because it was the prisoners who rejected the offer of intermediaries for conditional release – renunciation of political activities or temporary emigration in return for freedom – it is the prisoners who bear the "blame" for the trial. "They had their chance. We tried the humane solution," the government can argue. "Now we have get down to business."

Finally, the announcement of the KOR trial this week, only days before local council elections, is an important part in a three-act play. The first act came at the weekend when the police arrested Bogdan Lis, one of the main underground Solidarity leaders. Moral: the underground leadership are hollow men, in the pockets of the West, and we can pick them up any time we want. Second act was the announcement of the KOR trial. Moral: we are confident enough that our arguments will win against the opposition even in court. We are not at all embarrassed. The third act comes on Sunday when the authorities will endeavour to show that 75 per cent or 85 per cent of the country is sufficiently in favour of the system to turn up at the polls, despite the boycott blandishments of Solidarity.

The overall effect is supposed to be that of firm control and a keen sense of direction. Intellectuals with close links to the church say: "If that is what the government wants to feel, let it feel that way." In any case, they say, the West should not jump into hasty action because of the trial. If the government can feel in command and can show Moscow that this is the case, then it can afford perhaps to relax. The KOR trial is not pleasant but it is fundamentally what the prisoners wanted. If the trial allows the government to give amnesty to the some 600 other political prisoners – perhaps even including the Solidarity seven – then perhaps some good can come of it. By the time the KOR trial has ended the four dissidents will already have served almost three years in prison. A clever defence in court could conceivably have some of the charges thrown out and the prisoners may not have to spend too much time in jail.

But Solidarity members dismiss this line of thought as Machiavellian and unnecessarily defeatist. In any case, the main point of the trial would be to carry the struggle with the authorities from the streets into the courtroom, where the dry, ironic coughs of barristers will replace the thump of tear gas cannisters hitting cobblestones. Perhaps that is a kind of progress.

Roger Boyes

Peter Lennon assesses the rivals for Trudeau's mantle

Mr Blunder or Mr Backwoods?

As Pierre Trudeau lives out the last days of a reign which outlasted virtually every other contemporary world leader, Canadians might be expected to have a sense of imminent deprivation at the loss of its most charismatic prime minister. Instead they are hungry for change; there was increasing disillusionment with Trudeau's remote and autocratic style, which equated dissent with disloyalty, and his compulsory bilingualism had lost the Liberal party all its support in the west.

The Canadians are preoccupied not with Trudeau's departure but with tomorrow's leadership election in Ottawa and with the general election which will follow.

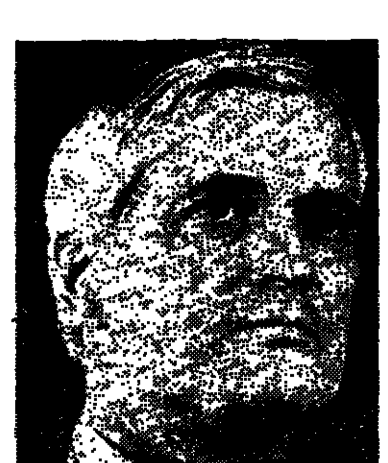
The new leader will be chosen by groups of seven delegates representing ridings (constituencies) throughout the country; "affirmative action" on women's rights has meant that two of each group must be women. Two also represent youth.

Of the seven candidates, John Turner, aged 55, English born and former justice and later finance minister, who resigned in a huff from Trudeau's cabinet and from politics eight years ago, and Jean Chrétien, 50-year-old French-Canadian Energy Minister, are the only two left in the winning stretch.

If the Liberal Party was impatient to be rid of Trudeau it was partly because of a cherished belief that waiting in the wings was a Dauphin of such overwhelming ability and potential popular appeal that the party would pass effortlessly into a glorious revival. Having held power for 41 of the past 50 years it was beginning to dip badly below the Conservatives in the polls. When John Turner, handsome, athletic, forceful, a corporate lawyer and long-time rival of Trudeau, declared his candidacy there was an almost indecent rush of Trudeau ministers to his bandwagon – and a marked gain in the polls.

But Turner has some uneasiness to quell: after eight years it was feared he might have lost his grip on the electorate, and if he was a glamorous figure to his contemporaries, young voters were not so sure he was the man to deal with contemporary issues.

Turner's task was to demonstrate that he was a good stump politican, not just a boardroom man. To this end he invited journalists to travel



Turner: bruised image. Chrétien: a lot of catching up

with him on his campaign bus touring Quebec country ridings. Turner, fluently bilingual, was challenging Chrétien in his own province.

By the time we joined the coach Turner's image as an astute politician had taken a bruising. He began to be known for his blunders, and notorious for his "clarifications". He had blundered on the language issue; had drawn public fire from Trudeau on the disputed reasons for having resigned from the cabinet, and rounded on a journalist for "bootlegging" into a press conference a harmless question about capital punishment.

Later in the bus, Turner felt obliged to "clarify" what he meant by "life imprisonment" although this was in no way an issue of the election.

As the day wore on Turner worked hard on his Charlton Heston image: the grinding baritone, the jaw snapping a lame response with sardonic certainty; the fist striking a feeble point into submission. His defensiveness and lack of confidence began to be a serious worry to his supporters.

When questioned his eyes would often fill with a wild surmise like a method actor who cries out: "But what is my character?" Only on challenges concerning business – some bad investments of one of his companies; a potential conflict of interests in his directorships – did he display real confidence and decision. He was a man flailing in an attempt to live up to a myth imposed upon him.

His Rip Van Winkle problem was evident in his handling of a new, and for macho men, treacherous element in wooing delegates. Affirmative action had resulted in 33 per cent of the Liberal delegates being women. In public references to this development Turner had an unfortunate way of chuckling as if to signal the boys in the locker room that this was not really his scene, but he had to go along with it.

In office Turner had the reputation of being a resolute minister, well able to master his dossiers and be a match for civil servants. He is the candidate of the business world. Professor Mel Watkins, lecturer in economics at the University of Toronto, who worked with Turner and headed a federal government task force on foreign ownership in the late 1960s said: "He is essentially a right-wing person. His notion of tax reform is to abolish corporate tax. He thinks there is some injustice in taxing companies."

Jean Chrétien's image problem is the reverse of Turner's. A populist, jocular man from the backwoods of Shawinigan but experienced minister – finance, Indian affairs, and now energy – he is happy on his feet punching with press and public. He has to learn to sit still and sound like a statesman. In public he is given to homely declarations of love for Canada, and one of his favourite quotes is St Exupery's "You see well only with the heart."

He deliberately chose to be interviewed in an uncharacteristic setting: his Ottawa suburban drawing room gravely scrutinising documents through spectacles. He spoke in low, heavily accented English.

He was disarmingly candid. "My problem is nobody looked on me in the past as the next prime minister. I have a lot of catching up to do." He enjoys snapping at Turner. "It will be more difficult if Turner gets in," he said. "Because he will have to create a new ministry – the ministry of clarifications."

Chrétien is a convinced federalist determined to keep discipline in the provinces. "Turner says if he gets in, there will be no bickering with the provinces, I say there will be. The prime minister cannot be a head waiter for the provincial governments." He is confident of women's support. On energy, he would push for 50 per cent ownership of Canadian natural resources (American ownership is over 60 per cent).

In a multi-racial country, whose solution is not the American melting pot but harmonious coexistance of ethnic groups, Chrétien's line is, "You can be different and still be Canadian."

Last Sunday these two, with the five other long-shot candidates, took part in a crucial television debate. John Turner finally displayed his ability as a confident political debater and played down his corporate image. Many believe this was the decisive moment of recovery for Turner who is now fairly certain to convince the majority of the uncommitted that, a natural conservative himself, he is the man to beat the Conservative leader, Brian Mulroney, in the general election.

August, they say, is a likely time, just before the Pope's visit in mid-September. But the country is abnormally pacific. All the traditional problems are on "hold": the separatist Quebec issue has deflated, temporarily, René Lévesque is in decline; the language issue has been partly neutralized having been taken out of politics and into the courts; the peace movement is quiescent.

There is one energizing factor. Three years ago, on the issue of ownership of its natural resources, the Canadian government, despite threats of retaliation, stood up to the Americans and discovered to surprise they were not swallowed up next day. Among senior civil servants the sense of achievment is said to be high and they are not likely to allow any new prime minister to easily reverse that trend.

In the Sotheby's jungle, a battle for Guevara's diaries

Who do Che Guevara's diaries belong to? The question is already exercising a number of London's best legal brains. It could come to exercise several more. Indeed it has the making of an international *cause celèbre*, except that the cost of resolving the issue in international law would be so enormous that the matter will presumably be settled out of court.

The diaries in question are those kept by Che Guevara during his Bolivian guerrilla campaign of 1966-67. They were among his possessions when he was captured and summarily executed by the Bolivian army in October, 1967, and they have now been consigned for sale at Sotheby's the London auctioneers, by an unnamed owner. Their value is estimated at £250,000.

Late on Monday afternoon the Bolivian government, acting through a firm of London solicitors, issued a writ demanding the return of the diaries from Sotheby's. While stating that the diaries have spent most of the intervening period in a Bolivian army archive, they have so far given no indication of when or how the diaries went missing. But a suggestion that they were stolen is implicit in the claim for their return.

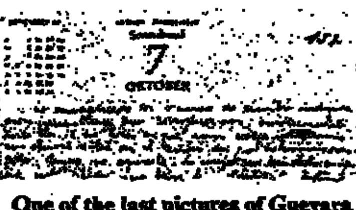
The auctioneers have also received a letter suggesting that the diaries properly belong to Che Guevara's next of kin. His wife, Aleida March, and five children who live in Cuba would therefore be the true owners. This is further underlined by another diary kept by Guevara's faithful lieutenant, Harry Villegas Tamayo, known as "Pombo", which was captured at the same time and is also being offered for sale with an estimated value of £50,000.

"Pombo" is alive and well and living in Cuba. Unlike Che, he escaped capture by the Bolivian army and led the two other Cuban survivors in a 500-mile trek across the Andes to the safety of Chile. It is unclear why his diary was captured but the fact that Guevara kept notes on all the soldiers in his troop on pages from "Pombo's" notebook – now torn out and stapled together – suggests that at the crucial moment it may have been among his possessions.

So far neither "Pombo" nor Guevara's family has laid claim to the documents. The only reaction from Cuba has been a passionate denunciation in the national daily newspaper, *Granma*, of Western sources who had suggested that Cuba had any involvement in the theft of the diaries. The paper stated its indignation that "something as sacred as this document of Latin American history can be subjected to such manipulation by thieves and merchants . . . in the same way that yesterday without scruples they dragged chained slaves to public squares, today they sell off the inheritance of a hero dearly loved by the people".

Guevara's death at the hands of the Bolivian army set the seal on a legend. Having fought through the Cuban revolution at Castro's side and become his right hand man, Guevara smuggled himself and a tiny group of guerrillas into Bolivia in November, 1966, with the aim of creating "another Vietnam".





7

One of the last pictures of Guevara before his death on October 9, 1967, and the final page of his diaries

In the event, his little band was quickly broken. Guevara himself was captured and executed in October, 1967. After his death the Bolivian authorities went to considerable lengths to prove to the world press that he was really dead. His body was put on view in a small laundry in Vallegrande. The diaries were photographed and widely circulated. As a result, a Spanish edition was published in Cuba the following year and an English translation in America. They became arguably the most celebrated journals of their kind ever produced.

The 1966 diary is kept in a red spiral notebook, like a school exercise book; at the back Guevara has transcribed messages to and from Castro. The second covering the period from January to October 7, 1967, is kept in a medical appointment book produced by a German pharmaceutical company. "Pombo's" is kept in a green plastic covered notebook and still has photographs of his wife and child in a pocket in the front flap.

The central mystery of the affair remains the identity of the person or persons who consigned the diaries to Sotheby's for sale. Recent political developments in Bolivia may provide a clue. After widespread strikes the military junta that ruled Bolivia for two decades was finally persuaded to hand over power to a democratically elected government in 1982. President Hernan Siles Suazo has successfully walked a political tightrope since then, leading a left-wing government supported by the communists on one hand and by Washington on the other.

The Defence Minister, Manuel Cardenas, has been reported as saying that the diaries disappeared from the vault of Bolivia's intelligence agency before the democratic government took over 19 months ago. He is said to have ordered an investigation. This would suggest that the diaries may have left the country in the hands of one of the discredited army leaders.

It seems unlikely, however, that the present left-wing government is acting in concert with Cuba or Guevara's relatives. Their solicitor's letter to Sotheby's, explaining the basis of the government's claim to ownership, presents the guerrillas in a highly disparaging light: "They were criminals. They died. How they died does not seem to us to make any difference. We mention this only because there may well be controversy about it." There may well, indeed.

Geraldine Norman

David Watt

But we don't have to mark time too

The most important international event of the past fortnight has been the final, desperate achievement of Walter Mondale in amassing the magic tally of votes necessary for the Democratic nomination.

Nothing, of course, is certain in American presidential politics. A financial crash brought on by Third World debt; a fiasco in the Gulf; an unpopular move in Central America; or even some sudden demonstration of Reagan's age and mortality – any of these could change the picture dramatically between now and November. But Reagan has the quality Napoleon demanded of his generals – he is lucky. And sudden capsizals being therefore unlikely, the certainty that Mondale will now be Ronald Reagan's challenger in the presidential election makes it a near-certainty that the world is in for another four years of Reagan.

Would it have been otherwise if Senator Gary Hart's rival candidacy had succeeded? Perhaps it might. The Hart boom started off as a media "hype", yet he might just have beaten Reagan in November, all the same, for the simple reason that he brought an important new constituency to the Democrat camp – the "Yuppies" (or Young, Upwardly-mobile Professionals, to those who do not keep up with the latest outrages of American sociology) of California and the Mid-west. This exotic but teeming breed probably voted for Reagan last time and will never vote for an old-style, high-tax-high-welfare Democrat like Mondale.

One immediate implication of another Reagan term is that we are unlikely to get much sense of substance out of summit meetings until 1989 at the earliest. This president is simply unable and/or unwilling to do serious business at these gatherings unless absolutely forced by crisis or by his colleagues to do so. Calamitous events may, perhaps, take a hand but which of the colleagues is going to stick his or her neck out? Only President Mitterrand shows any disposition for serious cooperative action on economic questions.

Another, related, point arises from the fact that the Latin American debt crisis is obviously going to be left to the technicians. Reagan cannot afford a major commercial bank failure between now and election day and he must therefore be confident that the IMF and the central bankers wil be able to paper over the cracks until the debtor countries have their hoped-for balance of payments bonanza – at which time the problem will dissolve.

In a way, this looks like an enouraging deduction from the apparent insouciance of the summit, until one looks at the other side of the election coin. Reagan evidently has no intention whatever of cutting back the bloated American defence budget in order to reduce the American deficit; nor will Congress in this pre-election period cut welfare. Result: no reduction of American interest rates for the foreseeable future and a strong dollar – both vastly increasing the problems of the debtor nations.

With no relief in sight from a possible Mondale victory, there will be an increasing temptation for them to put their prospective cartel into action and simply refuse to pay.

The other area immediately affected by the latest turn of events is East-West relations. It has been clear since the end of last year that Reagan's political advisers were sufficiently worried by the American peace movement and the possible effect of constant complaints from Europe about the President's gun-slinging image to decide to retool for the 1984 campaign. The 1983 rhetoric about the Soviet Union as an "empire of evil" would be thrown out and new equipment – reasonableness, moderation, a sincere desire for peace – installed. This machinery is already in use, as we saw in Reagan's Irish speeches

What, if anything, does this mean in the real world as opposed to the Disneyland of the campaign? Very little. Give or take some very minor ideas, which do not even merit the name of "initiatives", the President is in effect simply standing pat on present defence, policies and challenging the Russians to change their own stance if they don't like it.

The question is whether the Russians are more likely to reexamine their position now that they see a high probability of having to deal with Reagan for another four years than they would have been if it looked as if he was in trouble. My impression, and that of recent non-Nato travellers to Moscow, is that the Russians, being realists, will eventually decide to reembark on arms control negotiations even with an interlocutor they find incomprehensible as well as detestable; but that they will not lift a finger in this direction until the election is over and probably not (for reasons of "face") until well into next year. In the meantime the probability of a Reagan victory will merely harden their public position.

The broad international prospect until well into 1985 is therefore one of immobility at best, with a possibility of financial earthquake if things go wrong. This is the kind of situation in which hidden pressures build up and the future trends gather momentum. Some of these, such as growing protectionism, can be fairly easily predicted. Others, such as a further increase of popular anti-Americanism in Europe, are more speculative. What seems quite clear is that the countries of western Europe, are not themselves condemned to immobilism. On the contrary, it is strongly in their interest to take advantage of the "pause" to prepare themselves for Reagan's second term.

Ideally this would mean looking at East-West relations, macroeconomic policy, Third World debt, the Middle East, technology transfer, and a host of lesser political and economic points of friction, with a view to finding a stance which would protect common European interests against the effects of American unilateralism, and would maximize European influence in Washington. This is not – or certainly need not be – a question of anti-Americanism at government level. It is a matter of trying to make the Western Alliance work better in the prevailing, and now probably continuing, conditions of Reaganism. There is some ground for belief that, in principle, Mrs Thatcher recognizes this need as well as President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl. The crucial question is whether she, and they, are prepared to pay a real short-term political and economic price in their domestic environment to set this process in motion.

Philip Howard

Top ten in that other Europoll

My lords, ladies, and gentlemen; boys and girls; and the rest of you out there: I have great pleasure, and indeed privilege, in announcing the result of *The Times* poll to pick the Top Ten Greatest Dead European Writers of all time. Those of you with retentive memories will know what I am on about. For the benefit of those of you who were flicking ink pellets at the back of the class, or staring out of the window at the groundsman mowing the cricket pitch, I will give a brief résumé. The rest of you can stand down for a paragraph.

Lire magazine, the French literary publication roughly the equivalent of our own beloved *TLS*, organized a Europoll of its readers and those of *The Times*, *Die Zeit*, *La Stampa*, and *El Pais* to pick the Top Ten Greatest Dead European Writers, hereafter referrered to, for the purpose of compendiousness, as TOG DEW. Readers from one country could vote for writers of the other four, but not their own.

The four foreign publications gave their readers a short-list of 40 names to select from, with pictures and little boxes for ticks. For reasons of the new technology too complex to go into here, *The Times* merely invited its readers to send in lists of their top ten French, German, Italian, and Spanish authors. A computer collated the results on the first-past-the-post system, rather than by proportional representation: that is to say, an author voted second on the Italian list was given the same weight in the final placings as the Number Two British author, even though he may have received three times as many votes.

Is that clear? Good. Pay attention, the rest of you. Here are the final, and I promise that they really are final, results of the Great Europoll TOG DEW:

1, Shakespeare. 2, Goethe. 3, Cervantes. 4, Dante. 5, Kafka. 6, Proust and Mann (equal). 8, Molière. 9, Joyce. 10, Dickens.

Accordingly, I have pleasure in declaring that they are TOG DEW, or the Top Ten Greatest Dead European Writers of all time.

For rostermanes and other statistic-freaks among you, I append the next 15 names in the Europoll:

11, Garcia Lorca. 12, Balzac. 13, Boccaccio and Voltaire (equal). 15, Brecht. 16, Stendhal. 17, Petrarch. 18, Victor Hugo and Schiller (equal). 20, Baudelaire. 21, Flaubert. 22, Virginia Woolf. 23, Pirandello. 24, Conrad. 25, Calderon.

Your British adjudicator would like to make a few comments.

1. Winning prizes, and coming first in polls, is not the most important thing in life or literature. There are a vast number of writers in all five countries who are never going to get on TOG DEW, but who are nevertheless going to continue to delight and amaze for as long as people read.
2. Shakespeare Rules, OK?
3. The fact that the first French writer on the list comes sixth (Proust, hurray, but surprising, *hein?*) should not be taken as a judgment that French literature is in any way inferior. The other four countries each had a writer who was clearly considered a superstar. France had a constellation of stars.
4. *Par example*, referring back to para 3, France took seven of the top 20 places, compared with Britain's three. European perceptions of great British writers differ remarkably from British perceptions. Because of misundersta... (Whoops!): as an interesting concomitant experiment, *The Times* ran its own poll of readers to select their Top Ten British writers. Several of those voted the greatest by the Europeans (admittedly, having been set up as sitting ducks by being included on the poll sheet) did not score well in the British poll. Joyce received only 32 British votes; perhaps some of you considered him to be Irish. Conrad got 23 votes. And Virginia Woolf not a single vote, alas. There were 167 British voters, and most of you managed to think of 10 British writers.
5. GIGO: Garbage In, Garbage Out. Or, as they say on the farm, "What do you expect from a pig but a grunt?" Polling is a bogus science, mumbo-jumbo of charlatans. Why the media devote so much time and space and money to opinion polls beats me.





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THE LONG HAUL

Without benefit of hindsight it is often difficult to recognize a *turning point in political events* at the time. But it is at least possible that Wednesday's collapse of talks in the mining dispute may prove to have marked the end of one phase of the conflict and the beginning of another. The talks never seemed, in their four brief and furtive sessions, to offer a very hopeful prospect of settlement. But at least talking was going on, and a week ago there even seemed a shred of hope that progress was being made on the most sensitive issue of all, the pace of closures. No doubt one of the purposes of Mr MacGregor's interview in *The Times* this week, with its optimistic production projections which are said to have caused raised *eyebrows among* his fellow-board members, was to plant a mood of promise in preparation for Wednesday's meeting.

Now those hopes are at an end, and they are not likely to revive for a long time. The possibility that the strike really may stretch on into the winter, as both sides have rhetorically suggested, now seems not at all remote. Certainly a settlement early enough for miners' families to salvage even fragments of their holiday plans looks unlikely. As time passes, miners can imagine better than any outside commentators what damage the weeks of disuse must be doing to the seams and equipment on which their livelihoods depend. The scant care the union has taken to minimize *this damage* by providing maintenance teams is perhaps the clearest mark of all of the reckless mood of the strike's leaders.

This is the kind of moment that tests the cohesion of a body of strikers most keenly. Many must have been swallowing their misgivings in the hope that peace *with honour might be just round* the corner, and now they can see that it probably is not. Some at least will be forced to the conclusion that enough is enough, and join the ranks of those already working. But the scenes at the pit gate and the allegations of intimidation at home after dark have made it plain to us all how much moral *courage is required to take that* initiative.

The sense of conviction in the pro-strike areas is so intense, even apart from the question of intimidation, that it would be unwise to predict that a significant flow back to work will now begin. But it can be said that in all other aspects of the deadlock movement appears even less likely. *This immobility* at all other points is almost entirely the work of Mr Scargill. His list of demands on Wednesday, harder in important respects than the terms the union had spoken of earlier, must have been presented in the certainty that they would be rejected. If there was an incipient glimmer of a bargain, they seem designed to eliminate all grounds of compromise.

Mr Scargill's *tactics* throughout have been a study. The curious hypnotic sway of his rhetoric – it is a lie that coal stocks are still substantial, but the onset of winter will put the ball in the miners' court; the Nottingham defection is crippling the union's efforts, but one more push will ensure victory – *and his resourceful engineering* of dramatic new turns of events, have been calculated to keep the emotional level high and concentrate attention on each new twist. Negotiation in the customary sense is quite alien to his public stance: it is all or nothing.

Of course there is more to it than that. Mr MacGregor's comment that he is Jekyll in private and Hyde in public is not implausible. There have been times in the past when he has hustled his opponents into concessions and then stood intransigently aloof while his colleagues clinched an advantageous compromise: it is the old tactic of the hard man and the soft man. Its success depends in the last resort on whether he frightens the NCB more than he does his own followers.

If the long haul is now setting in, as appears to be the case, the board, and other employers facing losses through secondary action, have to consider what to do next. Mr MacGregor yesterday was rightly pointing out the divisive and undemocratic consequences of the union's refusal to hold a national ballot. He suggested that the board might hold a ballot of its own. This would be a perfectly proper step in itself, one that worked wonders for Sir Michael Edwardes at British Leyland.

But that was in a different situation, with a more homogeneous workforce denied expression of their views by manipulation of the shopfloor ballot. We already know that the miners are divided. The NUM's obvious response would be to declare a boycott of the poll, and thus make itself the beneficiary of all votes not cast, whether through doubt, inertia or mere dislike of such a move from the employer's side. It would be almost impossible to secure a *response too high to be shrugged* away. The real need now is to let the implications of the long haul quietly sink in, for miners and for the public; and in the meantime to think quietly and seriously about tactics for the winter.

SIX REPUBLICS IN SEARCH OF A ROLE

Yugoslav communists have a difficult time finding a role for themselves in a system that is supposed to be driven by self-managing workers responding to market forces. They have power at local level but they are not a unifying force at the federal level: they are as dedicated to regional interests as everyone else. At their Central Committee meeting this week calls for unity have been countered by equally passionate pleas for open discussion from those who point out that the system is designed to accommodate pluralism.

This debate reflects the wider and still inconclusive debate taking place in Yugoslavia over how to move forward now that President Tito's *commanding* presence is no longer available to hold the country together. Considering the fears that were expressed before his death in 1980 the country is not doing too badly. Civil war, military rule, Soviet invasion and other much-discussed disasters have been avoided so far. Recently the first change of leadership since his *death took place*, bringing in a new collective presidency, the nine-man body created by Tito to replace himself. Most of its members are Tito's own men, and they owe their authority to nothing easily recognizable as an election, but for the moment the centre holds.

This is all the more striking because the country is being *pushed through a very painful* economic adjustment made necessary largely by mismanagement during Tito's later years, when Yugoslavia over-borrowed, over-spent and invested poorly. As world recession closed in it found itself with a lot of uneconomic industries, high fuel bills and insufficient export potential, so it now faces a long period of austerity as it struggles to cope with a hard currency debt of about $20 billion.

Yugoslavs themselves seem surprised that they have put up with sixty per cent inflation, a thirty per cent drop in living standards and nearly a million unemployed. Among the reasons they do so are that control is still tight, that many people make money on the side, that the cumbersome system of self-management helps spread the blame, and that the government has earned some conditional credibility by its efforts to get out of the mess.

Instead of retreating into protectionism and central control the regime has been working with the IMF to cut imports, improve exports, reform the price system and introduce as much of a market economy as it can without wholly abandoning its socialist ideals. Private enterprises are now allowed more employees, or any number if they contract to supply socialized industries. Private farmers are receiving additional encouragement. The price freeze imposed last year is being lifted gradually. Against strong local opposition, some uneconomic plants are being closed.

The results so far are encouraging but still limited, and the IMF is pressing for more. The government is particularly proud of having achieved a $300 million surplus in convertible currency last year. *Experts suspect* this owes something to counting payments that will not come through this year, but even if the figure is near the truth it is an improvement on the deficit of $3.3 billion in 1979.

The still unanswered question is whether Yugoslavia can reform its economy without deeper changes in its political system than it feels able to risk at present. Decision-making is hamstrung by the near sovereign powers of the six republics and two autonomous provinces, each with its own vast hierarchies of party and government and each with representatives in the federal bodies devoted to defending local interests. Like the European Community, Yugoslavia does not have a true common market, nor uniform business conditions, and since many decisions at the federal level have to be taken by consensus they are often not taken at all. Nor is a consensus available for moving to majority voting on more issues. There is talk of using emergency powers to break through the deadlock but that would be thought risky.

The struggle is being watched closely in East and West. The Russians seem to have decided that pressure is counterproductive, so they have been fostering political, cultural and above all economic contacts, drawing hard-pressed areas of the Yugoslav economy into closer dependence on exports to Comecon. As a result, about half Yugoslavia's trade could be with Comecon by 1986, according to Yugoslav experts, who are unhappy at the prospect.

The West is ahead ideologically in so far as Yugoslavia is working closely with Western banks and other institutions and appears determined to increase *its exposure to market forces*. But formal non-alignment remains a central policy on which nearly all Yugoslavs agree. If it helps to stabilize Yugoslavia's position between East and West, without actually inhibiting its social and economic progress towards a more open system, so much the better.

Human embryos

From Mr Christopher Derrick

Sir, I am baffled by an expression which recurs throughout this debate on *in-vitro* fertilisation and also the debate on abortion – the expression "a potential human life", as applied to the embryo in its earlier stages.

Will somebody tell us what this *means?* Does it mean that the object in question is potentially *alive* – i.e., that it is *biologically* dead at the moment, though capable of coming to life later on? Or that it is potentially *human*, i.e., belonging temporarily to some species other than *Homo sapiens?*

Neither interpretation makes factual sense to me. Does that expression have any function beyond that of a smokescreen?

We can do with more candour in such matters, more daylight. Over huge tracts of *human history it has* been the normal thing to regard human life as thoroughly disposable and to treat it accordingly – to put down unwanted children, or to dispose of the senile and crippled and insane, or to massacre an enemy population.

Such things have not only been done in societies that we might consider barbaric: we reckon the ancient Greeks among the founding *fathers of our civilisation*, yet the exposure of unwanted children was an accepted practice among them and was formally recommended by Aristotle.

If we are now reverting to such practices after the Christian episode, should we not admit the fact in all candour, with no use of such euphemistic evasions as "a potential human life"?

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER DERRICK,
25 Park Hill Road,
Wallington, Surrey.

VAT on building

From the President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Sir, The Government's proposal to amend the Finance Bill in such a way that alterations to "listed" buildings will continue to be zero-rated for VAT purposes is important in the interests of conservation. But this in no way removes the retrospective and damaging effect of the VAT changes on pre-Budget contracts for alterations to non-listed buildings.

The plain fact remains that a person or company who entered into a building contract before March 13 to alter or reconstruct a non-listed building is to pay 15 per cent more than budgeted. In the case of a large project the extra cost may run into many thousands of pounds, or even millions.

Retrospective legislation has rightly been eschewed in this country by governments of all political persuasions. Yet here is an example of tax legislation which is most clearly retrospective in its effect.

It is no answer at all for the Government to claim, as it has, that building owners could avoid the new VAT commitment by paying for the contract in full before June 1. This is simply not a practical proposition for a large contract which is not scheduled for completion until 1985 or later; or which is due for completion in several phases.

Nor is it an answer to say, as the Government has, that to allow relief for pre-Budget contracts would cost too much. If the loss to revenue from such relief would be great (£100m has been mentioned), that is the measure of the unfair and inequitable burden to be imposed retrospectively.

All in all, this is a thoroughly bad piece of tax legislation. But it is never too late to admit that a mistake was made and we must hope that the Government will, even at this eleventh hour, think again.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD DANN, President,
The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors,
12 Great George Street,
Parliament Square,
Westminster, SW1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Conscience at the polytechnic

From Professor David Beetham and others

Sir, In the press discussion of the *recent events at the Polytechnic of* North London a great deal of attention has been devoted to the civil liberties of Patrick Harrington, the National Front student. As academics, we would, however, like to draw attention to another aspect of the affair which threatens fundamental principals of higher education in this country.

On May 1 a National Front associate of Harrington's took photographs of students who were preventing his entry into the polytechnic in defiance of a court order. Subsequently Harrington notified the court that he wanted the polytechnic to identify 20 of those who had been photographed (chosen by Harrington out of a greater number).

When the polytechnic's appeal against a court order urging compliance with this demand was overruled the director of the *polytechnic instructed the academic* staff to make the identification. However, the overwhelming majority of staff felt unable to do this and sought legal advice.

This led to the present situation in which two heads of department and 11 course tutors are now going to the Court of Appeal in the hope that a decision of the High Court instructing them to make the identification will be overturned. Should they fail, they may ultimately be faced with a choice between contempt of court (and possible imprisonment or fines) or identification of the students to the court and the National Front.

In our view, a court order to them to identify the students would undermine the traditional role and duties of academic staff, with grave repercussions far beyond the present case.

Lecturers are both teachers who seek to impart knowledge and to promote critical analysis amongst their students, and are also personal tutors who act as advisers and writers of references. Both the teaching and pastoral roles depend upon the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust.

This whole relationship, on which successful higher education is dependent, would be shattered if academics were expected to act as police in a case of this kind.

The cause of the polytechnic staff is vital for the future of academic freedom.

Yours etc,
DAVID BEETHAM (Leeds University),
B. B. BERNSTEIN (Institute of Education, University of London),
MALCOLM BOWIE (Queen Mary College),
R. K. BROWN (University of Durham),
G. A. COHEN (University College London),
BERNARD CRICK (Birkbeck College),
W. B. DAVIES (Chelsea College of Science and Technology),
MICHAEL DUMMETT (New College, Oxford),
HARVEY GOLDSTEIN (Institute of Education, University of London),
ALAN GRIFFITHS (University College London),
J. A. G. GRIFFITH (University of London),
A. J. GURR (University of Reading),
PETER HERRIOT (Birkbeck College),
J. HERSZBERG (Birkbeck College),
KEITH KIMBERLEY (Institute of Education, University of London),
STEPHEN LUKES (Balliol College, Oxford),
L. J. MACFARLANE (St John's College, Oxford),
ALEX McLEOD (Institute of Education, University of London),
P. B. SALMON (University of Edinburgh),
VIVIAN SALMON (University of Edinburgh),
ARRON H. SHERR (University of Warwick),
BRIAN SIMON (University of Leicester),
TIMOTHY SPRIGGE (University of Edinburgh),
CHARLES WEBSTER (Corpus Christi College, Oxford),
RICHARD WOLLHEIM (University of London),
c/o Polytechnic of North London,
Department of History, Philosophy and European Studies,
Prince of Wales Road, NW5.
June 8.

Joining the line

From Mr D. C. Godfrey

Sir, Does Richard Owen (report, June 11) think Russian women are alone in having to queue for essential services? *Pravda*'s figures of 200 to 300 hours a year seem low.

I calculate I spend at least an hour a day queueing for public transport, in banks, post offices as well as increasingly in shops which are not taking on a full complement of staff, in an attempt to cut costs.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. GODFREY,
10 Bouser Road,
Twickenham, Middlesex.

A 'star wars' challenge to peace

From Professor Lawrence Freedman

Sir, The statement in today's leader (June 13) that "the age of deterrence has so confused the strategic mentality of many commentators that their reaction to a purely defensive system is to suggest that it increases the danger" reveals your own confusion.

You slide over a whole series of objections to the "star wars" enterprise, including the challenge it represents to Britain's own nuclear programme. You fail to recognise the lack of enthusiasm among responsible officials in the Pentagon over the gross waste of financial and scientific resources involved in pursuing a fruitless endeavour. The lack of independent scientific support for the concept is quite remarkable.

You also appear to believe that the leading advocates of "star wars" are interested in a partial defence. Such a defence might complicate the adversary's offensive plans, but we would still have to accept a vulnerability to nuclear destruction. Administration spokesmen, however, have made it clear that the Strategic Defense Initiative is about a complete impenetrable defence.

There is no such thing as a "purely defensive system" in the nuclear age. If both sides could achieve a perfect defence simultaneously that might take us out of the condition of mutual assured destruction, although it is highly unlikely that Western Europe would also be protected.

If only one side achieves the breakthrough then the sense of vulnerability of the other is going to be heightened. The transition period as one side moves from vulnerability to invulnerability would therefore be highly dangerous. Even if both achieved invulnerability there would always be anxiety that one side might achieve an offensive breakthrough.

These grand strategic problems are unlikely to arise. The awareness of the technical constraints and financial burden connected with a space-based defence has already led to substantial Congressional and official opposition.

The problem is that before the project grinds to a halt further damage will have been done to superpower and Alliance relations and to the one major achievement of arms control, the 1972 ABM treaty.

The main reason why many of us oppose "star wars" is the same reason why we oppose unilateralism. Both encourage the illusion that there is a solution, either technical or political, to the problems of vulnerability in the nuclear age.

The answers to the risks of nuclear war lie in the realm of prudent statesmanship and not in the reckless pursuit of technological chimeras.

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE FREEDMAN,
King's College London,
Department of War Studies,
Strand, WC2.
June 13.

Mrs Gandhi and Sikhs

From Mr Jamil Ahmad

Sir, Your editorial (June 8) on the Indian takeover of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikhs, fails to recognize the legitimacy of fundamental Sikh demands and goes on to justify Mrs Gandhi's action on the grounds that India's unity is paramount. The most important principle asserted in your article seems to be that army action had to be taken against Sikh extremists in order to deal with the potential threat posed to India's integrity.

The Sikhs are no doubt big, hard men who could put a lot of weight behind a sword swing, but to them loyalty, justice, honesty, gratitude and philanthropy were supreme virtues. There are some fanatics also.

To the Sikhs the temple of Amritsar was so holy that it was swept only with the brooms made of sacred peacock feathers. They submitted to direct British rule in 1849 without much trouble.

In 1857 they gave support to the British during the Indian Mutiny. The British were grateful, for without the Sikh soldiery on their side they might well have been *bundled out of India* altogether. Many Sikhs have received high awards of gallantry for their services in the British Indian Army. There was no cowardice in the Sikh character, but there was not much mercy either.

When Brigadier-General Dyer asserted the rule of law through gunfire within the Sikh holy city of Amritsar in 1919, 379 persons were killed and 1,200 injured. The dead included those who were killed by *being trampled in the stampede* which followed.

Dyer's action was a turning point in the history of Anglo-Indian relations. British who ran the Empire were fair and Dyer was disgraced. What happened in the Golden Temple has far exceeded the deaths and casualties which shook the British Empire in 1919. The impact this time will be on the unity of the country under Mrs Gandhi.

By helping to create Bangladesh Mrs Gandhi has set a precedent which presents problems for India's own national cohesion and may provide incentives for Sikhs to demand a separate state of their own carved out of India this time round.

Yours faithfully,
JAMIL AHMAD,
14 Charminster Avenue, SW19.

National Art Library

From the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Sir, I was surprised to read the letter of Mr Alistair Laing and others (June 11) concerning the temporary closure of the National Art Library. Contrary to what it implies, full advance warning was repeatedly given of its closure.

Since 1973 the library has been the victim of no less than four major floods, with serious damage to books, the last, in 1982, leaving us with no other alternative but to embark on major refurbishment.

At the moment there is no heating, the electrical wiring is dangerous, the floors are up, noise is continuous and the rooms are filled with scaffolding.

We now know that we shall be able to maintain an interim service from Monday to Thursday as from *June 25, although total closure will* have to occur again from time to time in response to major works. The library will reopen in the spring of 1985.

The National Art Library is only one small part of the 12 acres of building which make up the V & A. An estimated £26m is urgently required to put the fabric of the museum, whose basic services have reached the end of their working life, into order.

Readers of *The Times* will be aware that this is the first objective to which the new trustees, headed by Lord Carrington, have applied themselves.

Yours faithfully,
ROY STRONG, Director,
Victoria and Albert Museum,
South Kensington, SW7.

Prince and architects

From the Reverend Julian Barker

Sir, Mr Richard Rogers (June 9) may or may not be right about the excellence of the leading modernist architects. However, his suggestion that public approval of modernism can be deduced from the fact that more people visit the Centre Pompidou than the Louvre and the Eiffel Tower combined is a magnificent example of the architectural *folie de grandeur* which many of us find so offensive.

Most people visit such buildings because of what they can see in or from them, not to see the buildings itself.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN BARKER,
Repton Vicarage,
Derby.

Adopting babies

From Dr A. C. Carr

Sir, An interesting new form of "colour bar" has come to our notice. We are fostering a Pakistani baby awaiting adoption, but no prospective parents have been found. We now learn that the social services have recently agreed a policy depriving white parents of the chance to adopt coloured babies, which will be placed wherever possible with similar parents.

This will obviously take longer, and may reduce their chance of being adopted at all.

Is this policy within the law?

Yours etc,
A. C. CARR,
57 Parish Lane, SE20.
June 6.

Powers of the police

From the President of the Association of Chief Police Officers

Sir, Over the past few months a good deal of criticism has been levelled at the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which is currently with their Lordships. On behalf of the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Superintendents' Association, and the Police Federation, I would like to comment upon important aspects of the Bill from a police perspective and, hopefully, redress some of the misconceptions which appear to be gaining credibility.

It has been suggested that the Bill incorporates a wide extension to police powers to "stop and search" and to carry out "road checks".

The police service would maintain that where such stop/search powers presently exist they have provided a significant means available to the ordinary patrolling police officer of preventing and detecting crime. Without such a power being available, particularly in the large urban centres, many offences would go undetected or could not be prevented.

The present law is a mess with many illogical features about the extent of police powers to stop and search. The police service is conscious of the damage that can be caused to relations between the public and police where such powers are used injudiciously. We therefore accept the need for the conduct of stop/search (including traffic checks) to be a matter of regulation with clear parameters for police and public alike.

Secondly, a great deal has been said about the proposed power to detain a suspect without charge for 36 hours, subject to the authority of a superintendent, before he must appear before the court. At the present time detention in police custody can be open-ended and all critics of the Bill must surely concede that the proposal represents some improvement on what presently applies.

The provisions of the Bill dealing with detention without charge have been drafted in the full knowledge of the small number of exceptional cases involving the most grave crimes where fairly prolonged detention is vital, subject to strict and proper safeguards.

To set an earlier time limit would oblige the police to bring charges which may not stand up in court or break off prematurely the investigation of a serious crime. The prosecution of grave crimes is essential to the protection of the public and the question the police service would pose is whether it is right, in a small number of cases, to abandon the search for justice in order to avoid detention for more than 36 hours.

Finally, many police powers under the Bill depend upon the definition "a serious arrestable offence" and there is a lobby which considers that the present definition is drawn too wide. In our view, far from being too wide, it is only just sufficient to attach those powers in the Bill to the very serious offences for which they are needed.

We take the view that the present definition is acceptable in the interests of maintaining the balance and that any narrowing would seriously erode police effectiveness, and should therefore be rejected.

At the end of the debate it will, of course, be Parliament that determines the law under which we shall work and we have no wish to involve ourselves in the politics of the Bill. All we ask is that the debate takes proper cognisance of the implications for the public of any rise in crime due to the police service having been deprived of effective powers.

Far from preserving civil liberties, any further concessions or reductions in police powers can only serve to diminish the ultimate civil liberty – the liberty for the public to walk the streets in safety and the knowledge that the police have the powers to protect them.

Yours etc,
D. HALL, President, Association of Chief Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland,
ACOP Office,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway, SW1.
June 11.

Differing views on diet and health

From the President of the Royal College of Physicians

Sir, The three articles by Mr Geoffrey Cannon (June 11, 12, 13) stress the importance of preventive medicine, a policy which is fully endorsed by the Royal College of Physicians (see our publications on smoking and health, obesity, dietary fibre).

In making the case for "a healthier way of life" it is important to distinguish between advice that is based on sound evidence and that which is less secure and therefore a matter of opinion.

The average British diet may well be unsatisfactory but there are different views about the relationship of diet to health and it must be said that much of the detailed advice given by Mr Cannon falls into the category of not yet proved.

Many medical institutions in this country and abroad have been concerned about these matters for a long time but have refrained from making categorical statements because of the uncertainty of prevailing knowledge.

Yours faithfully,
R. HOFFENBERG, President,
Royal College of Physicians,
11 St Andrews Place,
Regents Park, NW1.
June 14.

From Mr Brian Edsall

Sir, My calorie intake is 800 calories a day and a quarter bottle of gin, except on my birthday, when it is *1,000 calories and half a bottle of* gin.

I work a 14-hour day, from 5 am to 7 pm, and do not jog. I am in my 76th year and wholly recovered from an operation for an abdominal aortic aneurism six years ago.

I do hope the Minister of Health will not make your recommended 1,200 calorie lunch, without gin, compulsory like seat belts, because if he does I shall be dead in a fortnight.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN EDSALL,
102 Warwick Way,
Pimlico, SW1.
June 13.

Strain in society

From Mr Stephen Fry

Sir, What a strange letter to lead with (June 13). Your writer, C. H. F. Blake, believes that demonstrations against President Reagan, mass pickets by the miners, anti-nuclear campaigns and protests against India by British Sikhs are all "abusing their privilege of living in a free country" and threatening the "whole fabric of our way of life. They are as dangerous as spies, informers and people who break their trust."

Heavens! By exercising my right to free speech and my right to demonstrate, I am abusing those rights?

"Freedom is a precious thing, never to be taken for granted", your writer tells us. Yes, freedom is precious, but it is more robust than your writer will allow.

He reminds us that it does not exist in two thirds of the world, that we should not take it for granted: short of all demonstrators in future wearing T-shirts saying, "I realise that I would not be allowed to make this demonstration in Soviet Russia", there is very little one can do to satisfy those who believe that because it is forbidden to protest in Russia, then it is somehow very bad taste to protest in England, somehow rather "ungrateful", or is even "dangerous" and "treasonable".

As Mr Blake's letter indicates, huge numbers of people in this country are deeply dissatisfied, worried and angry, so let us for their *sake settle this once and for all.*

Either Britain is a free country or it is not. If it is a free country, those making use of their rights and freedoms are not abusing them. If it is *not* a free country, then for goodness sake let's start protesting about it right away.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN FRY,
14 Lancastrian Grange,
Tower Street,
Chichester, West Sussex.
June 13.

A plan for coal

From Dr Eric Chamberlain, FRSE

Sir, Every energy technologist will agree with Professor Ian Fells (June 1) that there is a need for a realistic and flexible "plan for coal". Indeed there has been no lack of "plans" since 1947; however there is also a dictum attributed, I believe, to Sir John Maud that "the only prediction of future energy requirements that will prove correct is the prediction that it will be proved wrong".

The reason is, of course, that the lead time to bring about a major coal development is of the order of 10 years, but that major international crises bring about changes in energy requirements in a matter of weeks! Hunting the Snark is indeed child's play compared with the forward planning of coal requirements.

Yours faithfully,
E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Donnybrook,
Kewferry Drive,
Northwood, Middlesex.
June 1.

Short shrift

From Mr P. G Ayres

Sir, Wing Commander J. E. Tyrrell (May 29) would receive a far better haircut if he gave his granddaughters a pair of scissors and a big kiss than waste time on a visit to the barber's, not to mention the financial benefits. My appearance improved considerably when I took this step.

Yours sincerely,
P. G. AYRES,
The Topshop,
College Road,
Windermere, Cumbria.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 14: His Excellency Señor Guillermo Vega was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letter of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Panama to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Professor Dionisio Johnson (Minister Counsellor) and Licenciado Felix Picardi (Commercial Counsellor).

Señora de Vega had the honour of being received by the Queen.

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox had the honour of being received by The Queen.

His Excellency Mr Phan Wannamethee and Mom Luang Wannamethee were received in farewell audience by Her Majesty and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Thailand to the Court of St James's.

The Queen, Patron, this afternoon visited the Headquarters of the British Council at Spring Gardens to mark their Golden Jubilee.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor John Bull) and the Chairman, British Council (Sir Charles Troughton).

The Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque and, escorted by the Director General of the Council (Sir John Burgh), toured the building.

Lady Susan Hussey, Sir William Heseltine, Major Hugh Lindsay and Major Wayne Thompson were in attendance.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by The Prince Edward, this evening attended Beating Retreat by the Massed Bands of the Royal Marines on the Horse Guards Parade, when The Duke of Edinburgh as Captain General, Royal Marines took the Salute.

Lady Susan Hussey, Major Hugh Lindsay, Captain Anthony Milton, RM and Major Wayne Thompson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, this morning visited the University and conferred Honorary Degrees.

His Royal Highness, attended by Brigadier Clive Robertson, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon opened and toured the new Headquarters of the National Farmers Union Mutual and Avon Insurance Society Ltd at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Warwickshire (Mr Charles Smith-Ryland) and the Chairman of the Insurance Society (Mr D. Milner).

Afterwards The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips opened and toured the restored Municipal Almshouses in Church Street escorted by the Chairman of the Trustees of the Municipal Charities (Mrs S. Wheeler).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips this evening attended the Royal International Horse Show at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham and were received by the Earl of Aylesford (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the West Midlands).

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for West Sussex) was present at Gatwick Airport, London this morning upon the departure of Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy for the United States of America and bade farewell to Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 14: The Prince of Wales this afternoon visited the Chelsea Physic Garden, Hospital Road, SW3.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 14: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Dinner held at the Savoy Hotel in connection with the Queensberry Ascot Raceday, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 14: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, left Gatwick Airport, London this morning for the United States of America for engagements in Houston, New Orleans, Denver and New York.

Upon arrival at the Airport Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were received by Mr Michael Calingaert, Special Representative of His Excellency the American Ambassador, Sir Derek Dodson, Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr John Prothero-Thomas, Operations Director, British Caledonian and Mr Vernon Murphy, Deputy Director of Gatwick Airport, British Airports Authority.

Marriages

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. C. Griffiths
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 2, 1984, at St James Roman Catholic Church, St Andrews, Fife, between Mr John G. Crowder, younger son of Mr Petre Crowder, QC, and the Hon Mrs Petre Crowder, of Pond House, Charleston, Cornwall, and Miss Carolyn C. Griffiths, daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Griffiths, of Craigforth, Elie, Fife.

Mr M. C. Richards and Miss B. L. Ortner
The marriage took place in London on Saturday, June 9, between Mr Mark Charles Richards, Royal Marines, elder son of Sir John and Lady Richards, and Miss Barbara Lena Ortner, elder daughter of Mrs Peggy Ortner and the late Mr Sigmund Ortner.

Mr I. C. L. Harrison and Miss C. E. Menzies
The marriage took place on Thursday, June 14, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Ian Harrison, son of Mr and Mrs T. J. C. Harrison, of Little Stream, Ascot, Berkshire, and Miss Cynthia Menzies, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Menzies of Kames, Duns, Berwickshire.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Sophia Harding Newman, Emily Jenkinson, Joanna Mostyn, Katie Crichton Stuart, Olympia Nuttall, Leonora Wood, Melinda Stevens, Peter Sherman, Rupert Hayward, Giles Hayward, David Gelber, Rollo Wigan and Alexes Theodoracopulos. Mr Angus Baxter was best man.

The reception was held at Burtons Court.

Captain R. N. Wertheim and Captain P. S. Bacon
The marriage took place on June 9, at Holy Trinity Church, Walton, Aylesbury, between Captain Rudi Wertheim, 17/21st Lancers, and Captain Pamela Bacon, QARANC. The Rev Mike Godfrey officiated.

Royal College of Radiologists

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Radiologists held yesterday the following officers were elected for the year 1984-85:
President: Mr W. M. Ross; vice-presidents: Professor R. G. Grainger (radiodiagnosis) and Dr D. Pearson (radiotherapy and oncology); warden: Professor E. Rhys Davies; treasurer: Dr T. Philp; registrar: Dr J. O. M. C. Craig; editor: Dr I. H. Kerr.

St Hugh's College, Oxford

If any member of St Hugh's College, Oxford, has not received a 1984 Chronicle, and would like to have one, would they please send their name and address to the college secretary.

Madame Kodály, widow of Zoltan Kodály, the Hungarian composer, who will make her London debut tonight at the Wigmore Hall singing songs composed by her husband. She will be accompanied on the piano by Tamás Vásáry (Photograph John Voos).

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information and Technology, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Merchant Taylors' Hall in honour of Dr Raul Junqueiro, Portuguese Secretary of State for Telecommunications.

HM Government
Baroness Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens, given in honour of the High Commissioner for Sri Lanka.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House, given in honour of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Dr Boutros Ghali.

Garden party

Royal Society of St George
The City of London branch of the Royal Society of St George held a garden party at Inner Temple yesterday when Mr Deputy Bernard Morgan, president, and Mr Brian Boreham, chairman, accompanied by Mrs Boreham, received the guests. Music was provided by the band of the Coldstream Guards and the Sinfonye of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

Receptions

Falkland Islands Association
The Falkland Islands Government, in association with the Falkland Islands Association and the United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee, held a reception at Lincoln's Inn yesterday, the second anniversary of the liberation of the islands. The guests were received by Mr Adrian Monk, Falkland Islands Government representative in London, Sir John Barlow, Chairman of the United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee, and Mr E. W. Hunter Christie, Chairman of the Falkland Islands Association.

Routledge and Kegan Paul plc
The Chairman of Routledge and Kegan Paul plc and Mrs Franklin gave a reception yesterday evening at which Lord Quinton opened their new offices in Leicester Square. The guests included:
Mr Phillip Attenborough, Professor Karl Miller, Professor John Rex, Professor Richard Portes, Mr Brian Southam, Professor John Russell Brown, Ms Jean Shapiro, Mr Trevor Leggett, Professor R J Blin-Stoyle and Mr and Mrs Jasper Ridley.

Dinners

Royal Society
The President of the Royal Society, Sir Andrew Huxley, OM, was host at a dinner held on Monday, June 11, for the Chinese Review Commission and the International Advisory Panel for the World Bank Chinese University Development Project. The guests included Professor Zhang Jian, leader of the Chinese mission to the UK, Professor Zhang Guangdou, chairman of the Chinese Review Commission; and Professor Dale Corson, chairman of the International Advisory Panel.

Merseyside Lieutenancy
The Deputy Lieutenants of Merseyside gave a dinner last night at Liverpool Football Club for the Lord-Lieutenant, Wing Commander K. M. Stoddart, the Vice-Lord-Lieutenant, Colonel J. Graeme Bryson, presided.

Tallow Chandlers' Company
The Tallow Chandlers' Company held a court and livery ladies dinner at their hall last night. The Master and Mrs Leslie Living received the guests. The speakers were the Master and Miss Sylvia Tutt, Master of the Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators.

Service dinner

Seaforth Highlanders
The dinner of the Cuidich'n Righ. Duke of Albany's Club was held yesterday at Claridge's hotel, when members dined with their ladies for the first time. The Earl of Cromartie presided and Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Carson was in the chair.

Birthdays today

Sir Thomas Armstrong, 86; Mr Richard Baker, 59; Sir John Barlow, 86; Mr Simon Callow, 35; Dr S. R. Dennison, 72; Miss Mary Ellis, 83; Sir John Fretwell, 54; the Most Rev Trevor Huddleston, 71; Admiral Sir Charles Madden, 78; Mr J. S. Morrison, 71; Lord Murray, QC, 62; Major-General Sir John Nelson, 72; Mr Geoffrey Parsons, 55; the Right Rev J. Robinson, 65; Sir Philip Shelbourne, 60; Sir Ninian Stephen, 61; Sir Iain Sutherland, 59.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments to include:
Mr Timothy Everard to be Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, in succession to Mr P. M. Maxey.

Mr Julian Walker to be Ambassador to Qatar, in succession to Mr S. P. Day.

Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison to be Lord-Lieutenant for Tyne and Wear, in succession to Sir James Steel.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Barry McFadzean and Miss D. R. Waters
The engagement is announced between Gordon Barry McFadzean, of Earls Court Square, London, only son of Lord and Lady McFadzean, of Woldingham, Surrey, and Diana Rosemary Waters, of Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, London, youngest daughter of Mrs Joan Waters and the late Mr Sam Waters, of Norfolk.

Mr J. R. Alltree and Miss K. S. Beeton
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Richard, younger son of the late Mr H. S. W. Alltree and Mrs Alltree, of Church Row, Meolebrace, Shrewsbury, and Karen Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. D. Beeton, of Roxborough Park, Harrow, and Taynton, Oxon.

Dr R. J. Bigg and Miss P. A. Locke
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs J. Bigg, of Chilbolton, Hampshire, and Penelope, daughter of Mrs H. Locke and the late Mr R. Locke, of Otterbourne, Hampshire.

Mr J. G. Cole and Ms G. M. Mushett
The engagement is announced between John Cole and Geraldine Mushett, both of Tooting, London.

MR E. A. Y. Collier and Miss J. Holt
The engagement is announced between Edward, younger son of the late Mr Basil Collier and of Mrs Hervor Collier, of Plaistow, Sussex, and Jane, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs J. M. Holt, of Old Whitehill, Tackley, Oxfordshire.

Mr B. N. Cooper and Miss A. Morton
The engagement is announced between Barrie, second son of Mr and Mrs T. Cooper, of Hidden Cottage, Bradfield, Berkshire, and Alison, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Morton, of Collydean, Glenrothes, Fife.

Mr C. A. Fraser and Miss C. F. B. Woods
The engagement is announced between Charles, second son of the late Mr Ian Fraser and Mrs Eve Fraser, of Kensington, London, and Frances, younger daughter of the late Mr Michael Woods and Mrs Kathleen Woods, of Dunleer, co Louth, Irish Republic.

Mr A. J. S. Gunn and Miss M. C. Irming-Geissler
The engagement is announced between Alistair, son of the late Ian F. Gunn and of Mrs Diana Gunn, of Chalfont St Peters, and Cathy, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. M. P. Irming-Geissler, of Gerrards Cross.

Mr R. P. H. Harris and Miss S. A. Richley
The engagement is announced between Paul, second son of Mr and Mrs J. M. L. Harris, of No Man's Heath, Warwickshire, and Sarah, only daughter of Mrs N. M. Richley, of Droxford, Hampshire.

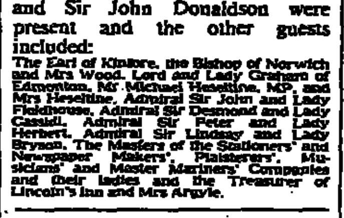
Mr R. J. Hubbard and Miss K. E. Evans
The engagement is announced between Ronald, son of Mr and Mrs Erwin L. Hubbard, of Baltimore, United States, and Kathryn Elaine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Justin Evans, of Church Stretton, Shropshire.

Mr R. W. L. Kleiner and Miss M. A. Bailey
The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Kleiner, of Chelsea, London, and Margaret Ann, only daughter of Mrs K. M. T. Bailey and the late Mr M. W. Bailey, of Ranworth, New Malden, Surrey.

Royal Marines Beating Retreat

The Queen and Second Lieutenant Prince Edward, Royal Marines, yesterday watched the ceremony of Beating Retreat by the massed bands of the Royal Marines on Horse Guards Parade. The Duke of Edinburgh, Captain General of the Royal Marines, took the salute at the ceremony.

The Commandant General, Lieutenant-General M. C. L. Wilkins, and officers of the Royal Marines held a reception afterwards in the Banqueting House, Whitehall. The Lord Mayor of London and Sir John Donaldson were present and the other guests included:


The Earl of Kintore, the Bishop of Norwich and Mrs Wood, Lord and Lady Graham of Edmonton, Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, and Mrs Heseltine, Admiral Sir John and Lady Fieldhouse, Admiral Sir Desmond and Lady Cassidi, Admiral Sir Peter and Lady Herbert, Admiral Sir Lindsay and Lady Bryson, The Masters of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers', Plaisterers', Musicians' and Master Mariners' Companies and their ladies and the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn and Mrs Argyle.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lady Mary Burghley will be held at the Church of St Clement Danes, Strand, at noon, on Wednesday, July 18, 1984.

Science report

Using ceramics to prolong engine life

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

New ceramic materials produced at Brunel University are being tested as components for petrol and diesel engines. The research has concentrated on engine parts subject to most wear because of excessive stress or difficulties in lubrication – piston rings, cylinder liners, camshafts and tappets.

The preliminary results support forecasts that the maintenance-free life of engines for lorries preferred by road haulage operators could be increased to 500,000 miles within five years, according to Dr Terence Eyre. But forecasts about the completely ceramic engine were based more on optimism than scientific evidence, he said.

Dr Eyre's laboratory tests the resistance to wear of new materials devised by the university's department of materials technology.

The discoveries which have made the design of ceramic engines possible involve some fundamental inventions in processing plastics and ceramics which are being patented.

These discoveries are attracting attention from industrialists who have helped Brunel University through contract research projects to double its income for research work in two years from under £2m, to more than £4m this year. But the interest of customers, such as the Ministry of Defence, aerospace and oil companies, and car manufacturers for the materials research and development work on offer is because it has been the first to reorganize these activities.

It has merged two traditional departments, metallurgy and non-metallic materials. Marrying the different approaches of the science and technology of metals, polymers and ceramics has produced a number of discoveries.

The ceramic material for piston engines, and also for turbine blades and similarly shaped objects, is one example.

The new machines built for creating strong, lightweight and heat-resistant materials are described by Professor Michael Bevis in the *Journal of the Plastics and Rubber Institute*, and the advances which were now possible in materials which have not lived up to earlier promises are explained.

Past failures have come from an inability to ensure that no microscopic cracks or microscopic voids are left in the materials made from moulding polymers or ceramic powders into the shape of engineering components.

The method for making the new ceramic objects begins with moulding the shape first from a mixture of a polymer and ceramic powder consisting of particles smaller than five microns.

In the second stage the polymer is burnt off by baking the compound in a low temperature oven.

The component is then "sintered" in a high temperature furnace. The material shrinks by 20 per cent of the original mould size, which locks atoms onto each other at the appropriate temperature to exclude cracks or voids.

OBITUARY

SIR NOEL HUTTON
Drafting of Acts of Parliament

Sir Noel Hutton, GCB, QC, who was First Parliamentary Counsel between 1956 and 1968, died on June 14. He was 76.

Noël Kilpatrick Hutton was born on December 27, 1907, the son of William Hutton of Kippington, Sevenoaks, and was educated at Fettes College and University College, Oxford. At Oxford he won a rowing blue, and had the distinction of stroking the University College second four to a thrilling victory over their first four in the final of the coxless fours. He was a distinguished classical scholar winning the Craven Scholarship and Gaisford Greek Verse prize.

He was called to the Bar in 1932, joining the Chancery Chambers presided over by the elder Stamp, which nurtured among others Lord Evershed and Lord Jenkins. At chambers dinners he would astonish his companions by jumping over the dinner table in full evening clothes.

But after six years, wisely or not, he was persuaded to leave professional practice for the office of the Parliamentary Draftsmen. He had all the qualities for success in this esoteric but hugely important field. He had an accurate and extremely rapid mind. He did not actually do *The Times* cross-word puzzle in his head, but he certainly did it regularly off his cuff. He was also good with people.

As he reached positions of responsibility, he did not allow a certain cynicism as to the antics of politicians to intrude on the urbanity of his dealings with them. To his subordinates he was always patient, helpful and charming. He was reputed to allow them one joke a year in their drafts. He told against himself the story of one of his drafts which reached the statute book referring unintentionally to "the will of a testator, whether executed before or after the commencement of this Act".

Hutton became second Parliamentary counsel in 1953, was created KCB in 1957, became an honorary QC in 1962 and a GCB in 1966. In 1967 he was elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn and was warmly regarded by his fellow benchers. He was a Governor of Dulwich College, an honorary fellow of University College Oxford and Chairman of the Board of Trustees for Mentally Handicapped Children.

He married Virginia, daughter of Sir George Young, in 1936, and had two sons and two daughters.

Hutton was a good speaker and a gay and witty companion who wore his intellectual abilities lightly. He liked to drive fast in an open Aston Martin, but was travelling quite slowly on the only occasion its brakes failed. He was a keen cricketer, golfer and skier. On the snow his skill was considerable, but yet not commensurate with his dauntless courage. Somehow, as in his Aston Martin, he survived. His was a rare and gifted personality, which will be greatly missed by his many friends.

MR MICHAEL CHRISTIANSEN

Michael Christiansen who died on June 12 at the age of 57 had been editor of the *Sunday Mirror* from 1964 to 1972 and of the *Daily Mirror* briefly in 1975 when his career as a journalist was tragically cut short by a stroke, which forced him into a premature retirement.

Michael Robin Christiansen was born on April 7, 1927, the son of a redoubtable father, Arthur Christiansen, the legendary editor of the *Daily Express*.

His career which studiously avoided his father's paper began with the *Daily Mail* being briefly broken by National Service with the Royal Navy from 1945 to 1947 after which he resumed with the *Mail* where he became Chief Subeditor in 1950. He was briefly Deputy Editor of the *Sunday Pictorial* before joining the *Daily Mirror* in 1961 being appointed editor of the *Sunday Mirror* three years later.

It was at the *Sunday Mirror* that his immense talent for projecting features material had its fullest rein and his bold features treatments in the 1960s anticipated the visual appetite of that period. Features series such as "The Little White Room" which told the story of the romance between Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon and "The Naked Ape", Christiansen's treatment of Desmond Morris's book of that name foreshadowed in their visual impact and appeal, much which has come to be regarded as standard features page practice today.

From 1972 to 1974 he was Deputy Editor of the *Daily Mirror* and in 1975 succeeded to the chair, but suffered a severe stroke when he had been in his new job less than three months, and eventually had to retire.

In retirement he devoted himself to a bookselling business which he conducted in Chelmsford and other markets, doing it not for profit – profits were always slender – but out of his love of books and as employment for an active mind.

Mike Christiansen was a flamboyant character – perhaps one of the last of Fleet Street's true eccentrics – and he had a tremendous zest for life. But he was also a journalist of immense talent, a great impresario of journalism. His *Sunday Mirror* was a child of the Sixties and captured all the excitement of that period, projected with his great visual flair.

Christiansen was a large man with an agreeable, highly clubbable personality who was immensely popular with the staffs of the papers on which he worked.

He was twice married, first in 1948 to Kathleen Lyon. There were a son and a daughter of this marriage which was dissolved. His second marriage, in 1961 was to Christina Robinson who survives him with a son and a daughter.

MR NATHANIEL OWINGS

Mr Nathaniel Owings, a founding partner of one of the best known and most prolific architectural firms in the United States, died in New Mexico on June 13, at the age of 81.

With the late Louis Skidmore, with whom he had worked on the 1933 Chicago Exposition, and the engineer John Merrill, he founded the firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill in Chicago in 1935. It grew rapidly and successfully, largely due to Owing's organizing ability. It made notable contributions to the growth of Chicago, especially by means of ambitious urban development projects such as that at Lake Meadows on the city's South Side, begun in 1950.

The firm enlarged itself in due course to establish offices in other cities, first in New York and San Francisco, then in Portland, Oregon, and Washington, DC.

Owings was primarily an organization man, and the firm owned much to his planning and administrative skills. It was not until after Mr Gordon Bunshaft had become head of the New York office that the firm achieved outstanding design standards, and that the name of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill became almost synonymous with the best in American commercial architecture, and renowned for buildings like Lever House, New York; the first glass-walled office tower built in 1952.

Nathaniel Alexander Owings was born in Indianapolis on February 5, 1903. He was educated at the University of Illinois and at Cornell University, qualifying as an architect in 1927.

Aside from the development of his firm, Owings had a special interest in planning. From 1948 to 1951 he was chairman of the Chicago Land Commission, from 1964 to 1967 vice-chairman of the California Highway Scenic Roads Commission and from 1966 to 1972 a member – and for some time chairman – of the US Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. He was a trustee of the American Academy in Rome.

Although most of his working life was spent in Chicago, after his retirement Owings lived at Big Sur, California. In 1931 he married Emily Otis, by whom he had a son and three daughters. In 1954, after a divorce, he married Margaret Wentworth.

Law Report June 15 1984 House of Lords

Court erred in releasing extradition defendant unconditionally

Government of the United States of America and Others v McCaffery

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Roskill, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook

[Speeches delivered June 14]

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by the Government of the United States of America from an order of habeas corpus granted by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Mr Justice McNeill and Mr Justice McCullough) on October 20, 1983, for reasons delivered on November 28, 1983, after the respondent, John Horsburgh McCaffery, had on August 26, 1983 been committed into the custody of the Governor of Pentonville Prison by a metropolitan magistrate pursuant to section 10 of the Extradition Act 1870.

In view of the fact that the Divisional Court had then discharged the respondent, their Lordships wished to emphasize the importance in proceedings of this nature of making an order under section 5 of the Administration of Justice Act 1960, directing that the person restrained should not be released except on bail so long as any appeal to the House of Lords was pending.

The House of Lords reiterated that the correct test whether a person was liable to be extradited was whether the conduct of the accused, had it been committed in England, would have constituted a crime falling within the list of offences described in the Schedule to the Extradition Act 1870, as currently amended.

The US Government had requested the extradition of the respondent for his alleged involvement in an elaborate international fraud, using interstate and international commerce and communications to assist the perpetration of a fraud operated by his confederates in the state of Georgia.

Although all the acts allegedly done by the respondent had been performed in London, he was nevertheless liable to be extradited pursuant to section 3 of the Extradition Act 1873, which provides that persons accused of having been accessories to an extradition crime should be deemed to have committed the crime itself and should be surrendered accordingly.

The extradition crimes concerned were described as "theft, obtaining property by deception and securing the execution of a valuable security by deception".

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC and Mr David Paget for the US Government; the respondent did not appear and was not represented.

LORD DIPLOCK said that the instant appeal followed hot-foot upon the decision of the House of Lords in another extradition case, *In re Nielsen (The Times*, April 13, 1984; [1984] 2 WLR 737) in which their Lordships had upheld the judgment of Lord Justice Robert Goff sitting with Mr Justice Mann in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on May 12, 1983 (*The Times*, May 17, 1983, *sub nom: R v Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Ex parte Government of Denmark)*.

It was known to the differently constituted Divisional Court which heard the instant case that the *Nielsen* case, which they declined to follow, was the subject of an appeal then pending to the House.

It had been held in the *Nielsen* case that upon the true construction of the Extradition Acts 1870 to 1932, the test whether a person, in respect of whom a warrant of arrest had been issued in a foreign state for an offence alleged to have been committed in that state, was liable to be surrendered as a fugitive criminal was not whether the offence specified in the foreign warrant of arrest was substantially similar to a crime under English law falling within the list of offences described in the Schedule to the Extradition Act 1870, as currently amended (the so called "double criminality" test).

The right test was whether the conduct of the accused, if it had been committed in England, would have constituted a crime falling within that list.

His Lordship referred to the extradition treaty with the United States of America made on June 8, 1972 and scheduled to the United States of America (Extradition) Order (SI 1976 No 3144) and reviewed the facts of the case.

Mr Justice McNeill had held that the extradition treaty did not provide for the extradition of persons accused of crimes against state laws, but only of persons accused of crimes against federal laws.

His Lordship confessed to finding that astonishing. Under the Constitution of the United States, criminal law in general was a state and not a federal subject. That crimes against state laws were also covered by the extradition treaty was also evident from the recent judgment of the House of Lords in *R v Governor of Holloway Prison, Ex parte Jennings* ([1983] 1 AC 624) in which the extradition crime concerned had been a crime under the law of California alone.

That ground of Mr Justice McNeill was not expressly relied upon by Mr Justice McCullough. He joined with Mr Justice McNeill in relying and elaborating in his own language upon the latter's second ground, namely that *Neilsen's* case was wrongly decided, that what both the magistrate and the secretary of state were concerned with was not whether the conduct of the accused (or in the instant case his confederates in the underlying fraud) would have amounted to an extradition crime if that conduct had taken place in England, but was whether the double criminality test was satisfied.

The reasons why both judges were wrong in so holding were dealt with so fully and recently in the decision of the House dismissing the appeal in the *Neilsen* case that there was no need to repeat them.

His Lordship would accordingly allow the appeal. But so far as its effect upon the prisoner was concerned, to set aside the orders made by the Divisional Court was no more than a *brutum fulmen*.

That was because the Divisional Court had either overlooked or disregarded the fact that the warning given by the House in *R v Merriman* ([1973] AC 584), in relation to the Criminal Appeal Act 1968, was equally applicable to the importance of making an order under section 5 of the Administration of Justice Act 1960 (which, by section 15, was made applicable to appeals to the House of Lords in proceedings upon application for habeas corpus in criminal matters), directing that the person restrained should not be released except on bail so long as the appeal to the House of Lords was pending.

If ever there had been a case which called for an order of this kind instead of an unqualified order for the discharge of the person awaiting surrender for an extradition crime, the instant case provided a prime example.

The Divisional Court, for reasons that his Lordship had not found easy to follow in the judgments, had regarded itself as entitled to decline to follow the recent judgment of another Divisional Court in the *Nielsen* case, which was not only *prima facie* binding upon them but to their knowledge was under appeal to the House of Lords.

To make matters worse, the court had made an unqualified order for the prisoner's discharge on October 20, 1983, when they announced their decision to allow the appeal, but had adjourned to a later date the expression of their reasons for doing so, and also the question whether or not to grant leave to appeal.

The second order, by which leave to appeal was granted, was not made until November 28, 1983. By then it was too late. By virtue of sections 5 and 15 of the Administration of Justice Act 1960, the prisoner was not liable to be detained again. The procedure which the Divisional Court had chosen to follow in relation to the prisoner's discharge was, in his Lordship's view, inexplicable.

Lord Fraser, Lord Roskill, Lord Bridge and Lord Brandon agreed.

Solicitor: Director of Public Prosecutions.

Memorial service

Major-General V. D. Thomas
A memorial service for Major-General V. D. Thomas was held at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall yesterday. The Rev Basil Watson officiated. Mr Christopher D. Thomas, son, read the lesson and Mr Anthony Previté said prayers. Major-General Humphrey Tollemache gave an address. The Rev K. N. J. Loveless was robed and in the sanctuary.

Among others present were:
Mrs Thomas (widow), Mrs Christopher Thomas (daughter-in-law), Mrs R Howe (sister-in-law), Mrs Kenneth Previté, Mr and Mrs Christopher Bunsell, Mr and Mrs John Previté, Mr Philip E Previté, Mr and Mrs David Mayhew, Mr and Mrs Lionel Mayhew.

Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Pigot, Lady Tollemache, General Sir Ian Riches, Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Mackenzie, Lieutenant-General Michael Wilkins (Commander General, Royal Marines) with Major-General R B Loudoun (Representative Colonel Commandant, Royal Marines), Mr Neil K Maitland (chairman, London Federation of Boys' Clubs) with Mr and Mrs G Grier, Lieutenant Commander Morin Scott (commodore, Square Rigger Club), Captain R E de M Leathes (representing the President, Sail Training Association) with Mrs B A Stewart (deputy chairman), Mr Jarvis Astaire (Variety Club of Great Britain).

Colonel C F H Archer (Master of the Armourers' and Brasiers' Company), Lieutenant Commander J C Stilcock (Sea Cadet Sports Council), Commander Peter Everett (Sea Cadet Association), Colonel G S P Carden (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry), Major Peter Salter (Haberdashers' Company), Colonel N S E Maude (Training Ship Royalist), Major-General F C Horton, Rear-Admiral R S Foster Brown, Mr and Mrs Russell Pratt, Mr and Mrs B Saffery Cooper, Major-General Mrs R W Madoc, Major General J L Moulton, Major-General and Mrs A P Willasey-Wilsey, Major-General P R Kay, Major-General John Hardy, Mr R C Lewis (Hale Trust).

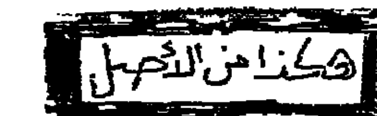
Mr and Mrs R B Tippetts, Mr and Mrs J E T Horne, Lieutenant Commander Frank Scott, Major-General and Mrs R Leathes, Major-General N H D McGill, Dr J M Walker, Mr and Mrs Anthony L White, Commander R D Ross, Captain C E T Baker-Cresswell, RN (commodore, Royal Naval Sailing Association) and Lieutenant-Colonel P R Thomas (general secretary).

Latest wills

Mr John George Brooks, of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, farmer, left estate valued at £1,029,302 net. He left his property variously to relatives.

Correction

Graham Swift's novel, *Waterland*, which won the Winifred Holtby prize, is published by William Heinemann, not Faber & Faber, as stated yesterday.




THE ARTS

Cinema: **David Robinson** looks at the latest releases

The Spielberg plan for direction by numbers

Harrison Ford as Indiana Jones: as charmed as Bugs Bunny

Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom (PG)
Empire Leicester Square

To Our Loves (15)
Camden Plaza

Friday the 13th – The Final Chapter (18)
Plaza 1

In Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom Steven Spielberg has perfected a faultlessly functioning machine for synthesizing and merchandizing excitement. The success of the marketing operation is self-evident: in the first 12 days of its release in the US alone, the film grossed more than $68m as audiences flocked for more of what they had bought before, in *Raiders of the Lost Ark*. The mechanisms for generating this packaged excitement are wide open to view; the components, in order of importance, are:

TEMPO – achieved by relentless speed of action and virtuoso editing (by Michael Kahn).

NOISE – an unremitting high-volume barrage of sound effects; and

MUSIC – by John Williams, with a single, repetitive theme constantly rebuilding to fresh climaxes.

SETS – vast, colourful, extravagant and packed with props that can be turned to use for thrilling action.

SPECIAL EFFECTS – of great quantity and elaboration, provided by an organization called on the credits "Industrial Light and Magic".

STORY – minimal: Indiana Jones, archaeologist and hero, does battle with evil Thuggee sect for possession of magic stone stolen from poor Indian village.

DIALOGUE – plentiful, though mostly consisting of "Oh, my Gaaad!", "Oh, *no*", "You must be crazy!".

CHARACTERS – strictly two-dimentional and non-developing: Indiana Jones (Harrison Ford), unvaryingly resourceful, undefeatable, lucky; the girl (Kate Capshaw), reacting to everything – whether an elephant ride, the threat of being boiled in oil or a banquet of monkey brains, – with the same hysterical yelps; the villains leering, snarling and unmistakably villainous.

Given these components, the object is to put them together so as to reproduce the extravagant, unrealistic, non-stop, violent action of animated cartoons, using human characters. With lives as charmed as Bugs Bunny, Indiana and his friends are able to fall unharmed out of an aeroplane, landing safe and sound in a rubber dinghy, or survive a crazy switchback ride in a runaway car.

The violence is a vital part of the effect. An American organization concerned with the morals of the media industriously monitored *Indiana Jones* and computed that it contained 215 separate acts of violence, 39 attempted murders and 14 summary executions by the hero. We shall not equal the count in this country: the British Board of Film Censors, ever concerned to save us from our baser selves, have cut several shots.

Most of the time this purely mechanical function as a device to excite is plain and subtle as a sledgehammer. From time to time – like the witty opening with Ms Capshaw singing the Chinese version of "Anything Goes" – there are reminders that Steven Spielberg used to make films, too.

Maurice Pialat's **To Our Loves** (*A Nos Amours*) is undoubtedly a film; not the confection of a factory, but instantly recognizable as the work of its idiosyncratic maker. Suzanne (Sandrine Bonnaire) is a further addition to Pialat's series of portraits of adolescents in crisis. She is an attractive, pleasant, normal girl, though cursed with a difficult family.

Outside the home she feels challenged by the need to be in love. (In the opening of the film we see her playing, with deep engagement, a role in *On ne badine pas avec l'amour*). Undemonstrative, she fears she has "a dry heart". In search of some undefined ideal romantic fulfilment, she perversely sends away the one boy who loves her with intense and unswerving tenderness. She drifts into quite pleasurable promiscuity; satisfies her family by marrying a pleasant, devoted, unexciting boy; and is last seen following in father's footsteps and abandoning her marriage – leaving with another man for San Diego.

Pialat's films tend to be slices of life cut rather at random; and such is *To Our Loves*, which he admits contains biographical elements contributed both by himself and by his editor and scenarist Arlette Langmann. If the rowing, hysterical family and runaway father seem a trifle overdrawn, Suzanne and her friends, with their teenage anxieties and egotism, their parties, giggling, assignations, experiments, fallings-in love and fallings-out, are engaging just because our view of them seems so private and privileged.

Pialat (who himself plays the role of the father) schools his players in a style of hyper-realism, achieved through extensive use of improvization. This demands a particular resourcefulness from his actors; here he has found it in abundance in his leading players, though most notably in Sandrine Bonnaire.

The lesson of twentieth-century psychology is that none of us is perfect; and the commercial success of the *Friday the 13th* films indicates that necrophilia is not such a specialized quirk of the psyche as might be supposed. The simple formula for the series is to collect together as many Californian beauties of either sex as seems reasonable; find pretexts to undress them or place them in sexual situations; and at that point commit them to a violent death by axe, bread-knife, ice-pick or defenestration. The dramaturgical formula is none too sophisticated either: the basic rule is that, when they are all dead, the film ends. As a horror film, the most ominous aspect of **Friday the 13th Part IV – The Final Chapter**, directed by Joseph Zito, is the last-scene threat of a further sequel.

Theatre

Classic tactics for family war

The War at Home
Hampstead

James Duff's play appears in London thanks to Alan Schneider, who offered it to Hampstead after failing to place it in America, came over here to direct it, and walked to his death in the Swiss Cottage traffic; a grievous waste of a brilliant director and a good man.

I would like to salute *The War at Home* as worthy of such production circumstances. But it strikes me as no more than an erratically talented variation on a well-worn American theme.

The date is 1973; and from the opening spectacle of two Dallas parents vainly appealing to their combat veteran son to come in and join them round the television set, you can understand American indifference to the piece. New York had its Vietnam homecoming plays 10 years ago with Megan Terry and David Rabe; who needs them now?

However, this theory is then swept aside by other business in the Collier home, and the play begins to develop into a transatlantic counterpart of *Delicatessen* at the Half Moon: another study of asphyxiating family life which has brought forth an alienated monster. The difference is that where the French family specializes in wounding silences, the Colliers go in for compulsive, unstoppable, point-scoring rows.

Father (Timothy West) barricades himself behind crossword puzzles but rises manfully to the conflict whenever his authority is challenged. Daughter Karen (Sylvestra le Touzell) has an impressive flair of misquotation and the manoeuvres of martyred self-righteousness.

But the real artist in domestic strife is the mother – marvellously played by Frances Sternhagen as a pious maternal paragon who controls her territory with a predator's eye and a powerful pair of lungs ("I was not screaming. I was using my loud voice"), and excels in the classic tactics of aggressive apology, grievance collection, transformation of a victim into an assailant, and other well-tried techniques of putting other people in the wrong where they belong. Played at dictation speed, the dialogue would serve as a useful combat guide to anyone embarking on the minefield of family life.

By this time, alas, Mr Duff has shot his comic bolt and the play returns to Vietnam with a vengeance. Beginning with tears and accusations, the action plummets into melodramatic stereotype with knife-twisting memory speeches and Oedipal gun-brandishing.

Michael Attenborough's production lays its bet on the comic material and allows the final scenes to go over the top. Their mainstay is David Threlfall as the son; beginning as a gently unreachable and readily smiling figure but building into hysterical violence without ever losing control.

Irving Wardle

Turn down a crooked lane

78 Revolutions
Lyric Studio

Surprisingly thin and drawn-out for so fastidious a writer, Michael Wilcox's new play does show some favourite themes: two men in a delicately observed relationship (a working one, this time) and classical records.

The first 10 minutes, the most off-putting opening on the London fringe at present, are mostly in Russian, and the last 30 largely in Italian as a venerable diva records *bel canto*. In between, two young Americans in 1901 St Petersburg encounter technical obstacles, artistic temperaments, the Byzantine complications of getting anything done in Russia, and the quasi-marital resentments and mistrusts of collaborators on safari.

If, like me, you find human tantrums and deviousness irritting and boring, that may put you off the play. Philip Voss as a smugly cunning local agent, and Gordon Faith as an ageing artiste amazingly reproducing the timbre and style of the early recording period, play crookedness to perfection.

The interest is rather in the quaint difficulties of production: the horn that singers must practically stick their heads in, or how much of Desdemona's *Ave Maria* you can record on a seven-inch wax-covered disc.

There's also interest in the relationship. The curly, eager Neal Swettenham, transposing accompaniments at sight, and the underrated engineer Norman Cooley, play beautifully across a masked social divide.

The emergence of the great Grazzione (Lee Trevorrow) from a forbidding prima donna into a downy old bird supping brandy with the boys is touching, suggesting that art may sometimes transcend temperaments and horse-trading. But in Dermot Hayes's lovingly elegant setting, it is a play all dressed up with nowhere to go.

Anthony Masters

English Bach Festival

English Bach Festival
Banqueting House, Whitehall

Inigo Jones's perfect double cube provides, acoustically and visually, one of the finest settings for seventeenth and eighteenth century music in London. Lina Lalandi's English Bach Festival has staged several recreations of baroque dance and divertissement there, and returned on Wednesday night with a new invention, something rich and strange.

Handel's *Alceste* is his one major contribution to the genre Purcell cultivated with such skill, the semi-opera, which provided self-contained musical interludes for use within a spoken play. It is not clear why in 1749 Handel accepted the request to provide music for Tobias Smollett's five-act *Alceste*, and it is less clear why the production (which was to have been mounted with lavish sets by the Italian, Servandoni) was cancelled. Handel, on his waste-not want-not principle, reused much of the music in *The Choice of Hercules*, and the Smollet play has disappeared.

So *Alceste* might seem a curious case for revival in staged form since the work is quite incomplete, not to say unintelligible, as it stands. But enough can be gleaned from the stage directions to fill in some of the missing events, and the English Bach Festival took advantage of this to add a few extra dance and instrumental numbers wherein some essential bits of business could be mimed, and the now highly skilled Festival Dancers had a chance to shine.

This had the effect of making the work more of a French-style divertissement than it actually is: if the festival wants to dance Handel, then why not stage *Il pastor fido* or the wonderful *Terpsicore* prologue? Still, Tom Hawkes's neat, visually pleasing and always serious movements provided an apt context for Belinda Quirey's choreography, which the dancers realized coolly but effectively.

But the glory of the evening was Handel's late, mature music, conducted with vigour by Jean-Claude Malgoire and played by a lively band slightly too small and a little scrawny in some departments. There is an electrifying grand entree with obsessively wooshing scales, a harmonically rich symphony as Apollo and the Muses descend, and an ethereal "sleep" aria for Calliope which, though rather too heavily sung by Sandra Dugdale, cast a most wonderful spell as the evening sun stretched across the hall.

More stylish among the singers were Vivian Tierney and John Rath (in an insistent, bare aria for Charon); Peter Jeffes had the most elaborately decorative arias and coped admirably. On top of all this rare music, the more familiar strains from *Radamisto*, *Ariodante* and *Rodrigo* among the added items made the mixture slightly less strange, but even richer.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

Open Space (BBC 2) offered a timely introduction to the complexities of the Bill which proposes the censorship of certain "video nasties" – although the programme, *Suitable Viewing in the Home?*, suggested that some of those involved believed censorship to be simply and unarguably right. And yet it would have been an advantage to know exactly what is deemed to "deprave and corrupt" rather than witness some *ad hoc* moral outrage which merely renders any debate banal.

Is it not possible, for example, that the violence and sexuality characteristically employed on television and in film is more insidious, and therefore more harmful, than the explicit violence of certain videofilms? And might not the "stories" about massacre and murder which fill the television news and the newspapers be just as "corrupting" as any of the more obvious fiction on the video-screen? The answers to these questions may not be easy ones, but those who support censorship by Home Office appointees ought to have cogent and closely reasoned responses

The growth of the video industry, and the social consequences which cannot yet be measured, are startling enough to alarm many people: in what was perhaps a slip of the tongue, one supporter of the Bill suggested that video machines have replaced "the magician". But such justifiable concern is demeaned when it is replaced by simplistic moral posturing and equally simplistic calls for control.

The debate which followed last night's programme was, as always, inconclusive; but, if the putative censors are anything like those who spoke in favour of the Bill, the prospect is not a reassuring one. Sex and violence on the screen are almost always distasteful, but what is even more distasteful is the self-righteousness or ignorance of those who wish to impose their own principles and cannot even be bothered to argue their case properly. What we get instead was the cry of "save the children!" to start a populist bandwagon.

Peter Ackroyd

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares slide again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 4. Dealings End Today. § Contango Day, June 18. Settlement Day, June 25.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1983/84 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
103¾	100⅛	Treas	12¼%	1984	100¹¹⁄₁₆	..	11.918	9.000
107⅞	102¹⁄₁₆	Treas	15¼%	1985	103¼	+¹⁄₁₆	14.528	9.838
107	101	Exch Cv	12%	1985	101¾	..	11.838	10.016
95⁹⁄₁₆	98¾	Treas	3%	1985	94⅝	..	3.170	9.301
103⁹⁄₁₆	99½	Treas	11½%	1985	101⁵⁄₁₆	●+⅛	11.351	10.199
102	95½●	Treas C	8¾%	1985	98	+⅛	8.928	10.496
104³⁄₁₆	100⅝	Exch	12¼%	1985	102	+¹⁄₁₆	12.011	10.653
103⁹⁄₁₆	99¼	Exch	11¾%	1986	101⁵⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	11.598	10.837
102¾	97¹³⁄₁₆	Treas C	10%	1986	98½	+¹⁄₁₆	10.153	10.914
90¼	85¾	Treas	3%	1986	88¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	3.373	9.437
102	97¼	Exch C	10½%	1986	98⁹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	10.572	10.893
104¼	100	Treas	12%	1986	101½	+¹⁄₁₆	11.822	11.133
98⅝	94⅜	Treas	8¼%	1984-86	95¾	● ..	8.889	10.935
87⅞	84½	Exch	2½%	1986	85⁷⁄₁₆	..	2.926	9.337
109½	104¾	Exch	14%	1986	105⁷⁄₁₆	+⅛	13.278	11.298
107⅞	103¼	Exch	13½%	1987	103¹⁵⁄₁₆	+¼	12.747	11.432
100⅞	95¾	Treas C	10½%	1987	97⁷⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	10.546	11.487
86¼	80¼	Exch	2½%	1987	83⁷⁄₁₆	.	2.997	9.636
101¹⁄₁₆	95¾	Exch	10½%	1987	97⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛	10.762	11.527
93	88	Fund	6½%	1985-87	88¾	..	7.324	11.184
99¾	95¾	Treas	10%	1987	96½	+⅛	10.403	11.570
85	80⅛	Treas	3%	1987	82	● ..	3.659	9.947
105	99⅝	Treas	12%	1987	101¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	11.975	11.584
95	89¼	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	89½	..	8.639	11.367
101⅛	95	Exch	10½%	1988	96⅞	+⅛	10.895	11.667
106	99⅝	Treas IL	2%	1988	102⅞	+⅛		5.217
98½	92¹³⁄₁₆	Treas C	9¾%	1988	93⅝	+⅛	10.414	11.791
82	75¾	Trans	3%	1978-88	78	●+¹⁄₁₆	3.847	9.715
99	91	Treas	9½%	1988	92⅞	+⅛	10.284	11.770

MEDIUMS

1983/84 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
105⅝	96	Treas	11½%	1989	98⁹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	11.669	11.886
102½	93⅝	Treas	10½%	1989	95⁹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	11.046	11.832
100¼	95⅛	Exch	10%	1989	97½	+⅛	10.805	11.971
85	76¼	Treas	5%	1986-89	78¾	..	6.421	10.528
114	102⅝	Treas	13%	1990	103⅛	●+⅛	12.487	11.972
91	67⅝	Treas IL	2%	1990	88¾	..		5.084
110½	101	Exch	12½%	1990	104⅝	+⅛	12.299	12.088

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
165	126½	Adwest Group	132	−2
370	200	A.G.I.	240	..
26²¹⁄₃₂	9¹¹⁄₁₆	AKZO	£20¾	−¼
304	203	Amersham Int	244	..
196	115	Anglia TV 'A'	168	−2
20½	13½	Anglo Amer Ind	£16¾	+¼
44	29½	Aquascutum 'A'	44	+½
178	111	Argyll Grp	153	−1
530	382	Ass & Lacy	508	..
313	171	Ass Book	275	..
182	128½	Ass Brit Food	158	−2
184	102	Ass Dairies	160	..
99	59	Ass Fisheries	86	−2
511	136	Ass News	483	−3
154	63	Ass Paper	135	−2
329½	156½	Atlantic Comp	265	−2
130	78½	Attwoods PLC	93	−1
57	25	Ault & Wiborg	30	h ..
21	7	Aurora PLC	16	..
21	9	Do 9% Cnv Pref	16½	−1
81	20	Automotive Pd	63	−2
178	88	Avon Rubber	167	● ..
261	131	B.A.T. Ind	217	−6
43	24	BBA Grp	29	..
295	166	BET Dfd	240	−3
290	210	BICC	223	−2
81	17	BL PLC	35	−3
307	170	BOC	237	+1
338	233	BPB Ind	280	−11
204	123½	B P C C	199	−1
128	73	BPM Hldgs 'A'	108	−2
19½	12¾	BSG Int	16	r −½
315	54¼	BSR PLC	218	−6
494	262	BTR PLC	439	−5
174½	92¾	Babcock Int	131	s −4
182	71	Baggeridge Brk	161	..
17	9½	Bailey C.H. Ord	13½	−½
330	227	Baird W.	298	● −5
118	41½	Bairstow Eves	85	−4
156	89	Baker Perkins	135	−1
70	43	Banro Ind	62	..
12¾	7½	Barker & Dobson	10¼	● −¼
850	518	Barlow Rand	810	..
276	90	Barratt Devs	90	−2
42	21	Barrow Hepbn	39	..
188	100	Bath & P'land	163	..
47½	29½	Bayer	£44½	−¼

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

RECENT ISSUES

MONEY MARKETS

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

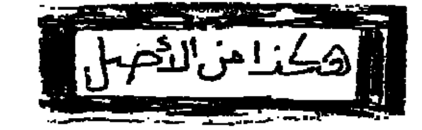
STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

OTHER £ RATES

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

COMMODITIES



THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Best consensus emerging on stock market reform

The great Stock Exchange schism will no doubt be with us for a while yet, but there is a healing process at work. Already something near a consensus is emerging about the pattern of change to the market's trading system demanded by the commitment to end minimum brokers' commissions and the breaking down of the *single capacity* principle.

The essence and some of the detail of this consensus were first explored in this column last month. They are well set out in the response of the City Capital Markets Committee to the Stock Exchange discussion document, sent to the Council at the end of May but only now published. The Committee, which brings together both stock market firms and users, interested accountants and lawyers, with an unstated dash of guidance from the Bank of England, proved prescient before when it coolly laid out the case for measured but revolutionary change. Its latest analysis thus has a dual authority.

The emerging consensus is that change must be staged, starting with the areas of international trading in large companies, stocks where it is most obviously essential and then spread, on the basis of experiment and experience, to the second and third line stocks that are important equally for domestic trading and the private investor.

There will initially be a two-tier market. For trading in leading shares, the competing market maker system, with dual capacity, will replace the jobber-broker split. The rebel smaller brokers now accept this. As the Capital Markets Committee suggests this will require a full tickertape service recording best bid and offer prices and the volume and price of last transactions. The experience of NASDAQ, the US over-the-counter network, has convinced the Stock Exchange Council that this need not queer the market maker's pitch because it encourages heavier trading.

Meanwhile, the market for second and third line stocks can maintain 9 more or less formal split between jobber dealers and broker agents, since the initial pressure on commissions will be less. The experience in the top shares will then determine whether the market-maker system should extend to more shares along with the tickertape required to ensure clients they are dealing at true market prices, as is now happening on NASDAQ.

There will also be experiments with electronic matching of buy and sell orders on the model of Ariel to see how markets may be maintained in smaller stocks as the more cost – conscious competitive system spreads down the line. The second tier may eventually evolve into an American-style electronic over-the-counter market.

Such a development would still leave problems for some brokers, particularly medium-sized firms with institutional business, but it would allow the market to become more competitive with minumum disruption and at the same pace as the spread of new means of investor protection.

More light needed on Inmos

The Government's decision last week to turn down the plan by a group of City institutions to put £30m of new capital into Inmos, the controversial state-funded microchip manufacturer, has not yet been fully explained. The clear impression given by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Government minister for high technology and all things futuristic, was that the idea had been turned down because it undervalued what the company was worth.

The deal, put together by Hill Samuel, would have involved the institutions taking just under 30 per cent of the equity, putting a price tag of over £100m on the whole business which is now at last making money in a modest way after six years and £105m of Govenrment equity and loans. This compares with the £200m that the optimists at Inmos and the DTI think the company could be really worth.

If undervaluation was one factor, there appears to be another. One of the conditions which the institutions attached to their willingness to put up new money was that the existing management should be beefed up. The great and the good in the City were not too impressed with the overall strength at the top of the conmpany despite the undoubted brilliance of Mr Ian Barron, the one remaining founder boffin still working full-time for the company. If they were going to be asked to stump up new chuncks of money at regular intervals, the institutions clearly felt they would want to be sure the company was under a tight rein.

Happy discoveries on money supply figures

Serendipity is the faculty for making happy discoveries by accident. Horace Walpole who coined the word 200 years ago, would have understood the latest set of detailed money supply figures.

A week ago, just as the London summit clanked into inaction, the gilts market was beaten into submission by outline money supply figures for the May banking month. Against market fears of an expansionary figure of perhaps 2 per cent of £M3, the Bank of England announced a preliminary figure of just ¾ per cent. Market fears that interest rates were set to rise were stilled.

Almost as you might have expected yesterday's explicit version of the original outline data suggested at least to the suspicious-minded, that the tiny rise in £M3 owed a lot to a series of happy accidents.

For example, the underlying demand for bank credit (bank lending to the private sector) seasonally adjusted, was fairly constant last month, at about £1.5 billion. At the level where it is included in the £M3 calculations, the figure is set off against the Bank of England's holdings of commercial bills. In the early months of the year, the bill mountain rose to accommodate corporate tax payments. Last month the bill moutain began to subside. In the process, a £1.5 billion bank lending figure was transformed into a total private sector contribution to domestic credit expansion of £0.6 billion.

The bank can argue that such a happy conjunction of events is no more than a true reflection of credit demand in the economy. As a view, this has a certain validity, if only because the anticipated rise in base rates has so far failed to materialize.

But other aspects of the detailed £M3 data also invite some scepticism. Gilt traders pointed to the net repayment of debt by local authorities and nationalized industries.

After opening firmly gitls swung round yesterday after publication of the detailed banking May data, leaving the ultra-longs unchanged, and shorts just a quarter better. The slight steepening of the yield curve, and the implicit flight into quality, casts a further cloud over the funding programme. Good May PSBR figures next Monday would help sentiment no end.

Jaguar set for record profit after £18m first quarter

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Workers at Jaguar Cars will qualify for free shares worth up to £450 each when the luxury car maker – now on course for another record year of profits – is floated on the Stock Exchange, in the next few weeks.

The generous employee share scheme was disclosed yesterday as BL announced details of the impending Jaguar flotation, the first important step in the Government's long-term plan for returning as much of BL as possible to the private sector.

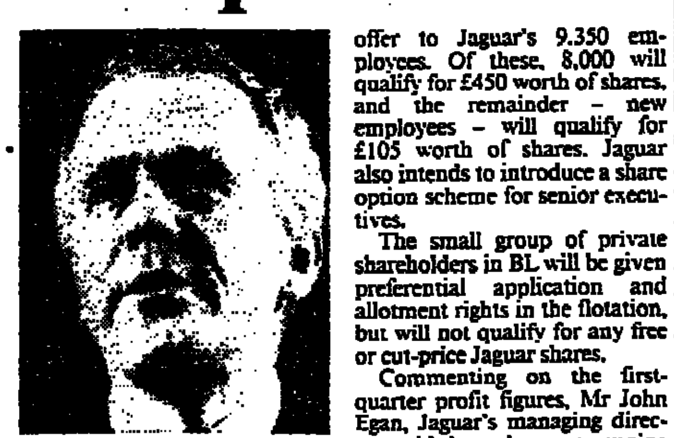
The announcement was coupled with the publication of Jaguar's profits in the first quarter of this year. With sales in the United States still buoyant the company made a pretax profit of £18m, leaving it well placed to beat last year's full-year figure of £55.9m, itself the best in Jaguar's history.

The company's pretax profit in 1982 was just £7.7m, and in the previous two years, according to figures disclosed yesterday, it made losses totalling £79m, underlining the radical turnaround in the company's fortunes that has made a stock market flotation feasible.

Yesterday's statement confirms that the entire share capital of Jaguar will be offered to investors, despite the unsuccessful campaign by the BL board to retain a 25 per cent minority interest after privatization.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, initially supported BL's plan, but was overruled in Cabinet.

A firm date for the flotation has still not been agreed, and the proposals will have to be put to a special meeting of the 67,000 surviving minority shareholders in BL before it can take place. The target date is


Egan: sales up 13 per cent

known, however, to be the second half of next month.

City estimates are that the issue should raise at least £250m.

A total of £3.5m is being put aside from Jaguar's profits to finance the initial free share offer to Jaguar's 9,350 employees. Of these, 8,000 will qualify for £450 worth of shares, and the remainder – new employees – will qualify for £105 worth of shares. Jaguar also intends to introduce a share option scheme for senior executives.

The small group of private shareholders in BL will be given preferential application and allotment rights in the flotation, but will not qualify for any free or cut-price Jaguar shares.

Commenting on the first-quarter profit figures, Mr John Egan, Jaguar's managing director, said that sales were running 13 per cent higher so far this year.

Jaguar's annual production of cars has increased from 13,000 to 32,000 in three years, and it is still not meeting demand.

Jaguar's 1983 report and accounts show that its £55.9m pretax profit last year was made on sales of £476m.

Shares fall 18.3 points

Shares dropped sharply yesterday as US economists predicted a 10 per cent inflation rate in the US.

The FT 30 share index closed at its lowest of the day, down 18.3 points at 816.2. The wider measurement index, the FT-SE 100, was off by 20.9 points to 1043.8.

Leading the market down were banks, 2.5 per cent lower, chemicals on Beecham's disappointing results, motors and oils.

Government stocks, however, shrugged off the gloom and the FT government securities index inded the day a shade higher at 78.83.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index:1043.8 down 20.9
FT Index: 816 down 18.3
FT Gilts: 78.83 up 0.15
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 17,985
Datastream USM Leaders
Index:103.31 down 1.39
New York: Dow Jones Average:
(latest)1099.93 down 10.60
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index
10,148.73 down 127.20
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
953.15 down 8.07

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.3860 up 5pts
Index 79.5 unchanged
DM 3.7725 up 0.0050
FrF 11.5925 up 0.0125
Yen 321.00 down 1.25
Dollar
Index 131.1 down 0.1
DM 2.7195 up 0.0035
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3855
Dollar DM 2.7215

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9, 9¼
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8-6
3 month interbank 9⅜ - 9¼
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⅝ - 11½
3 month DM 5 15/16 - 5 13/16
3 month Fr F13⅛ - 12⅞
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 11
Treasury long bond 99⅝ - 99¾
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $376.00 pm $375.60
close $374.75-375.25 (£270.50-271.00)
New York (latest): $375.75
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$386-00-387.50 (£278.75-279.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
$88-00 - 89.00 (£63.50-64.25)
*Excludes VAT

Maxwell 'to reduce role at BPCC'

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Maxwell is to stand down as chief executive of British Printing Communication Corporation. He told shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday that he wanted more time to concentrate on other things and added later that the group had been looking for a manging director for three months.

Mr Maxwell, who will remain chairman, is widely tipped as a possible buyer of either Fleet Holdings, publishers of the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star, or for Mirror Group Newspapers, which owns the Daily Mirror, Sunday Mirror, Sporting Life, Sunday People and the Sunday Mail and Daily Record in Scotland.

Reed International, owners of Mirror Group, has denied it intends anything other than a stock market flotation for M G N. Fleet has not commented on speculation that Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the Australian financier, may sell his stake or bid for the group. Mr Maxwell said yesterday he was still watching both situations "carefully" but would not say whether talks had taken place with either newspaper group owners.

For three years Mr Maxwell has concentrated on turning BPCC from a £12m loss to a £22m profit in 1984. Yesterday he forecast that profits for the year to January 1985 would be substantially higher and the dividend would be lifted 50 per cent to 9p with 3p paid on "excellent" interim results in July and 6p on the final figures.

Yesterday afternoon BPCC was said to be liqudating half of a £52m investment trust for which it bid in shares. The proceeds will clear debts and with Pergamon, will give Mr Maxwell the facility to raise several hundred million pounds.

EEC first for oil flotation

The first prospectus prepared according to European Commission directives will be unveiled next week when Enterprise Oil is brought to market. However, earlier fears that the prospectus would be rendered unintelligible by the European legislation have now faded.

A series of intensive negotiations between the Stock Exchange, the Government, merchant bankers and the company have unravelled most of he technical complexities.

The new-style prospectus will set the standards for British Telecom and Jaguar privatization prospectuses later this year and for private listings which must comply with the new regulations from January 1.

Mr John MacArthur of Kleinwort Benson, the lead bank for the flotation, said: "We have really been the pioneers in this but a lot of groundwork has now been done which will save time and effort for others."

Mercantile House merger in danger

By William Kay, City Editor

For the second time in a fortnight one of the City's potentially epoch-making series of mergers is in danger of foundering.

The recent collapse in the share price of Mercantile House has led to a renegotiation of its proposed takeover of the discount house Jessel, Toynbee and Gillett. Mr John Reeve, finance director of Mercantile House, said yesterday: "We have not yet decided to improve the terms, so it is possible that we might drop the deal".

On June 1, Hambro Life Assurance and Charterhouse J. Rothschild announced they had abandoned their planned merger.

Since the Mercantile-Jessel deal was unveiled on May 14, Mercantile's shares have fallen from 368p to 252p. This has cut the value of the three-for-10 share exchange from 110p per Jessel share to 75½p. Jessel shares closed last night at 86p.

The first closing date for the offer is Monday, when the Jessel board is due to meet. Unless there are better terms, the directors are under strong pressure from shareholders to withdraw their recommendation to accept.

Mr Michael Toynbee, chairman of Jessel, Toynbee and Gillett, said yesterday: "Obviously something will have to be done fairly quickly. I am in the middle of discussions with Mr Barkshire, the chairman of Mercantile House, so I would not like to say any more at this stage.

Mr Reeve stressed that Mercantile House had as yet taken no decision. He agreed the share fall had "created a situation that suggests a possible reexamination of the terms", but added this in no way affected plans to take a 29.9 per cent stake in the stockbroking firm Laing and Cruickshank, involving a mixture of cash and equity options.

Mercantile has already had to adjust the Jessel terms once. Between the intial annoucement and the publication of the formal offer document 10 days later, Mercantile shares had fallen 53p to 315p, valuing Jessel shares at 94½ on the three-for-10 basis. So a sweetner was added – an option to take half the offer in loan notes. But that alternative lapses on Monday.

Mr Toynbee made no secret of his original reluctance to the bid,

CJR and Hambro plan link

By Jonathan Clare

Hambro Life Assurance is exploring the possibility of using its salesmen to introduce the financial services offered by Charterhouse J. Rothschild to its clients.

Mr Sydney Lipworth, Hambro Life's deputy chairman, this was one way of establishing closer links between the two companies in the wake of the failure to consumate a full-blown merger.

Mr Mark Weinberg, Hambro Life's chairman said yesterday that Mr Jacob Rothschild and Viscount Weir of CJR would strengthen the Hambro Life board.

He told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting: "In addition to their contribution as members of our board they and other directors of CJR have indicated that they will be active in introducing us to potential sources of business."

He added that Hambro Life would benefit from the coordination of CJR's investment management with its own. He also told about 25 shareholders – who asked no questions – that the sale by Hambros Bank Group of its 24.9 per cent stake in Hambro Life to CJR was not unfavourable for the company despite the abandoning of the merger plans.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEI poised to win £100m order

Britain is likely to win an order worth more than £100m to supply the turbine equipment for a power station being built in Iraq by the Korean engineering group Hyundia.

The four 300MW generating turbines are likely to be built by NEI Parsons on Tyneside, although no offical contract has yet been placed.

● ENGLISH CHINA CLAYS, the world's biggest producer, has increased its profits across the board to turn in £22.4m, against £17.3m for the first half. Turnover rose from £213m to £265m. The interim dividend has been increased from 3.25p to 3.6.

Tempus, page 17

● The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company has increased pretax profits for the year to December 31 1983 to £58.5m from £36.8m. Turnover increased from £349.6m to £350.3m. The final dividend of 9.5p makes 17.5p for the year, against 15.5p last time. Tempus, page 17

● Beecham is to pay a final dividend of 5.6p, making 10.2p (9.1p) for the year to March 31, 1984, after announcing a rise in pretax profits to £268m (£237m). Sales totalled £1.9 billion (£1.7 billion).

● Syndicate number 553 at Lloyd's which has 500 members, including Mr Mark Cox and Miss Virginia Wade, the tennis stars, has exceeded the underwriting limits set by the Lloyd's authorities.

Public spending gap

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The revised and summer supplementary estimates for 1984-85 presented to the Commons yesterday show that the Government has so far used up only £226m out of its £2,750m public spending reserve for this financial year.

However, the estimates do not provide for the extra cost of the nurses' pay settlement, which will account for about another £233m, nor for overspending by local authorities.

The system of estimates prepared for Parliament still does not square with the planning figures for public expenditure, which makes them unhelpful to students of public spending in or out of the Commons. The supplementary estimates show an increase of £710m, largely offset by a reduction of £573m in revised estimates, a shift which partly reflects the abolition of the National Insurance surcharge.

But only £619m of the increase counts as public expenditure, of which all but £226m is absorbed into existing programmes, after allowing for the National Insurance change.

British undercut rivals for Hongkong contracts

Closing in on the Japanese

From John Lawless, Hongkong

The British are at last starting to beat the Japanese on price when bidding for export contracts.

British government trade specialists in Hongkong are able to cite three recent deal when – after fierce tussles – contracts were won with bids that were significantly cheaper than those of Japanese competitors.

One company took an order for a container crane with a bid that was 20 per cent cheaper than the Japanese bid.

Mr James Smith Laittan, Hongkong's trade commissioner, said: "It is normally the other way around."

What makes that even more impressive is the fact that the British technology was also much better and the delivery date promised was considerably speedier. In the other deals, the British have beater the Japanese to a £7m lift contract for a new office block, and to the supply of £4m worth of hydraulic platforms for a new ferry terminal.

Japanese companies, having secured a large slice of the Hongkong import market, as the second supplier of goods after China, are almost certainly trying to increase their profits per contract. Several Western competitors believe that, in a significant number of cases and in many more markets, the Japanese have been "buying" market share with below-cost quotes.

Japan last year sold HK$40.3 billion (£3.7 billion) worth of goods to Hongkong, compared with sixth-placed Britain's HK$7.5 billion.

But Mr Smith Laittan added: "We have just generally got our unit price down in Britain."

The competitiveness of sterling against the US dollar, to which the Hongkong dollar is tied, has been important. It suggests that Britain could also now be extremely well-placed in the US, its major market for manufactured goods, against the Japanese.

It is, however, even more significant that the orders were won in Hongkong. With its traditional ability to be "last in and first out" of recession, Hongkong is ahead in the upswing of world trade. First quarter exports this year were 51 per cent up on the same three months of last year. "Although it has a population of only 5.5 million, Hongkong is the world's 18th largest trading economy," said Mr Len Dunning, executive director of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

● Optimism becoming reality — YOUR OWN BUSINESS — ● A new NatWest fund

Trippier's growth target at last in sight

By Derek Harris

Small Firms Enterprise Week, which has successfully expanded into 10 days of drum-banging to promote ways for local organizations to help small businesses, will see the official opening of a fresh clutch of local enterprise agencies by the time the event winds up at the end of next week.

As well as a new small business centre at Clevedon, Bristol, David Trippier, minister for small businesses at the Department of Trade and Industry, will by the end of the week have opened new full-blown agencies in central Bristol (covering Bristol and Avon), Lincoln, Bradford and Sandwell in the West Midlands.

It brings the number of registered agencies to 213 and there are another 50 in the pipeline. A year ago Mr Trippier's target of 300 agencies within three years seemed to be aiming optimistically high but is now looking within reach.

What could strengthen the trend in setting up local agencies is the coming merging of the Confederation of British Industry's Special Programmes Unit (SPU) into Business in the Community (BIC). The SPU has coordinated the growth of community action programmes there are now some 26 CAPs in various stages of development that tend to have a wider geographical spread than enterprise agencies, the force behind which is BIC.

Better-funded

The merged organization, keeping the name of Business in the Community, is expected to bring the CAPs and agencies closer together while the single merged body is likely to be better-funded.

This is happening as Mr Trippier is looking to more defined roles between the agencies and his department's small-firms counselling service. He sees the agencies as the general practitioners in coping with small business problems in a localized area, with an agency's strength lying in its close involvement with a specific community. Small-firms councellors are being recruited more to fill the role of the specialist consultant and will be encouraged to see small business clients at the enterprise agency to which they have turned for advice.

The agencies would thus become more of a one-stop shop to cope with the whole range of small business problems.

Inevitably the quality of enterprise agencies vary. There have been criticisms of some having insufficent resources with which to meet demands made on them. Another perspective came this week from Deloitte Haskins & Sells, the accountants and management concultants, in a new review* of the work of enterprise agencies. Deloitte is co-sponsor of several agencies around the country.

Setting up

The study showed that agencies fulfilled a real need, providing small firms with advice on specific management problems which normally they have not been able to afford. Agency clients have a survival rate above average, the study points out. Three agencies outside London operating for two years or more reported a failure rate of 8 per cent which was broadly in line with experience in other areas including London. This compares with the 25 per cent failure rate commonly associated with businesses in their first year.

Potential sponsors of new enterprise agencies, such as local companies, should be encouraged to act, says the survey but it adds some warnings. There needs to be careful analysis of needs of each local area and what organizations are already in the field before an agency is set up. It is also important not only to provide the right level of resources but to maintain them, says the survey.

** Local enterprise agencies: a growing feature of the economy; free from Deloitte Haskins & Sells, 128 Victoria Street, London EC4 P4JX, phone (01) 248 3913.*

● As part of Enterprise Week the Co-operative Bank is setting up three regional business finance advisory centres in Manchester, Bristol and Durham at branches there of the bank. Specialist staff will offer advice on start-ups and expansion of existing businesses.



David Trippier, minister for small businesses: now there are 213 registered agencies

Lesney Industries: a model of a management buy-out

When two years ago receivership claimed Lesney Products with its Matchbox toy cars, it also brought down a profitable but little-known part of the group, Lesney Industries (LI), makers of industrial mouldings in diecast zinc and injected plastic, *Derek Harris writes.* Such mouldings are produced for a wide range of applications from washing machines to locks and electronics housings to car parts.

LI was bought from the receivers by its management, led by its managing director, Ron Perryman, who had been with Lesney for more than 20 years on the industrial mouldings side. This week he was able to report on how much profit there can be in manufacturing industry despite the sector's troubles in Britain.

In its first accounting period to the end of January, covering 75 weeks, turnover at LI was £3m. Annual turnover comes out at £2.3m, ahead of the £2m in the last full year before Lesney Products crashed. Pretax profits on the latest annual turnover was just over £200,000. Part of the increased turnover represents real growth; in two years what had been minimal exports have been built up to 10 per cent of sales and the company's trade in Britain itself has also risen slightly despite a flat market.

LI with its Homerton factory in east London now claims to be among the top half-dozen manufacturers in the diecasting industry, supplying companies such as Hotpoint, Stanley, Union Locks, the TI group with its domestic-appliances division and, among car-makers, Ford and Vauxhall.

Around £250,000 was needed for share and working capital but backing came from Moracrest Investments which is jointly owned by Prudential Assurance, British Gas Central Pension Fund and Midland Bank. The five-man buy-out team had to put up around £10,000 each. So far a Midland Bank overdraft has not yet been called on.

LI has always fought to be in the van in technology and was the first in Britain to produce "flash-free" castings which are die-cast goods without the flash or thin slivers of residue material. Mr Perryman said: "In this industry what is needed is quality, reliability and competitiveness. New technology has been the reason for much of our success."



Perryman: quality the key

One new development has been a spool casting for safety belt mechanisms which has to withstand stringent strength tests. It has won LI a contract with Kangol worth £200,000 in the first year.

Mr Perryman said: "There is considerable scope for increased business in plastics. But we would like to see some product development to balance our existing business, which has annual peaks and troughs." Giftware in which LI was once involved might be revived.

But so far there is no intention of moving into the tough toys market.

● As if to underline LI's stance on that, changes were announced late this week at the one-time toys division of the failed Lesney Products. Matchbox Toys was bought from the receivers by Universal International, a Hongkong company which is one of the world's biggest toymakers.

International closed Matchbox's Hackney plant, concentrating production at Rochford, Essex. Now the making of die-cast Matchbox toys is to cease there and be transferred to the Far East. But in Britain, International plans to expand production of plastic and pre-school toys.



"Good morning! I'm here to start recouping the £4,000m we lose every year through evasion"

The Prudential raises its small-firms allocation

■ The Pru is increasing its offering of venture capital to help small companies and at the same time adopting a more flexible approach to the sort of businesses in which it will be prepared to invest, *Derek Harris writes.*

The Pru's investment arm, Prudential Portfolio Managers (PPM), is this year, through its venture capital division called Pruventure, increasing its small-business investment allocation to £15m. That compares with £10m or less last year and substantially less the year before.

A key reason is that some of the Pru's earlier investments have been paying off handsomely, the successful ones including Gleneagles Hotels, Vickers Da Costa (stockbrokers), Datastream (financial information technology), J. K. Lasers (lasers), Castleridge Investment (Riley crisps), DPCE Holdings (computer maintenance) and Greggs (a bakery chain). Mostly these companies have been involved in takeovers or market flotations.

Only one investment has been written off and that was a start-up. "It has by no means put us off backing start-ups," said Richard Gawthorne, head of the Pruventure team. He emphasized Pruventure's flexible approach to investment, adding: "We will consider investment proposals at all stages in small, unquoted companies in most industrial sectors. To this extent we believe that high-tech is not everything, nor is a requirement for a successful unlisted securities market or full listing. We aim to build a portfolio of companies in very different sectors and stages of development."

It is looking to investments between £200,000 to £3m and typically around £500,000. But one £100,000 investment is being appraised. It will look to an equity stake up to 30 per cent and will operate an "eyes on" monitoring role. Non-executive directors will be recruited that fill skills gaps in a company such as marketing or accounting.

Pruventure investments so far total £28.7m. Another Pruventure capital vehicle, Prutec, which specialies in early-stage high technology companies, has investments of £27m and also is prepared to invest this year another £15m.

● **Contact: Pruventure, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH; phone (01) 404 5611; Telex 266431.**

BRIEFING

■ National Westminster Bank is setting up a third fund to help innovators and small companies to develop new product ideas through to the production of working prototypes.

Two earlier funds in the past 18 months have handed out some £40,000 in grants that individually have ranged up to £5,000. The new fund makes another £20,000 available. As before the London Enterprise Agency (LEntA) is administering the fund. A panel of assessors, made up from representatives of the Design Council, NatWest and LEntA, decide on awarding of the grants. One company aided was E-Tek which had invented a rotary "space writer" incorporating a programmable memory and this is now ready to be marketed.

With help from the fund Frank Goodman developed a sailing dinghy designed to make learning easy for novice sailors. The dinghy is one of the eight finalists for the Prince of Wales innovation grant scheme. Closing date for applications for help under the new fund is next August 31.

● **Contact: London Enterprise Agency, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB; Phone (01) 236 2676.**

■ Shell US Small Business Unit has launched a series of films, available on free loan, designed to encourage the lauch of small businesses through exploiting hobbies or other spare-time interests. Anthea Cornell, the unit's manager, says: "They are not a nuts-and-bolts guide to setting up in business. They tell how enthusiasts saw the opportunity of turning something they enjoyed into a job. They are intended to catch the imagination and spark people off."

There are five films, each running around 10 minutes.

● **Contact: Shell Film Library, 25 the Burroughs, Hendon, London NW4 4AT; phone (01) 202 7803; available on 16 mm or video-cassette in VHS or U-matic.**

■ The Open University's Business School is introducing a new course on international marketing to help particularly new exporters become established. The idea is to show how time and money can be saved in researching prospective markets properly and appointing the most effective agents or representatives to develop markets selected. The cost of £295 includes a weekend residential school.

● **Contact: Associate Student Central Office, The Open University, Box 76, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AN; for October study apply by August 31.**

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF H A WINDLE & SONS LIMITED AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 17th day of July, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman FCA, of 30 Eastbourne Terrace, London, W2 6LF, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1984.

K D GOODMAN, Liquidator.

In the matter of DAVID SMITH JEWELLERS Limited and in the matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 18th day of July, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack, FCA of 30 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 6LF the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

DATED this 6th day of June 1984.

P MONJACK, Liquidator.

In the matter of PENTLOW GARAGES Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 19th day of July, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK, FCA of 30 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 6LF the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

DATED this 7th day of June 1984.

P. MONJACK, Liquidator

In the Matter of SAMOS TRANSPORT Limited

By order of the High Court of Justice dated the 10th day of March 1984 Mr KEITH DAVID GOODMAN FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co. 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.

DATED this 4th day of April 1984.

LEGAL NOTICES

BRENGLADE Limited (in voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 31 day of July 1984, to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Raymond Ward, Chartered Accountant of Knowle House, 4 Norfolk Park Road, Sheffield S2 3QE the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required by notice in writing by the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

DATED 7 June 1984.

R. WARD, Liquidator

SMITH & MATTHEWS (COPPERSMITHS) LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a meeting of the creditors of Smith & Matthews (Coppersmiths) Limited, will be held at 30 Eastbourne Terrace (second floor), London W2 6LF, on Wednesday the 20th day of June, 1984, at 12.00 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Section 294 and 295.

Dated the 4th day of June 1984.

A C FONTANA, Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INVESTIGATION BY THE MONOPOLIES AND MERGERS COMMISSION–PROPOSED MERGER SITUATION RELATING TO LONRHO PLC AND HOUSE OF FRASER PLC.

On 31 May 1984 the Secretry of State of Trade and Industry referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973 the proposed merger situation relating to Lonrho PLC and House of Fraser PLC.

The Commission is required to make its report by 30 November 1984. Any person or organisation wishing to give information or views on this matter should write as soon as possible to: The Secretary, Monopolies & Mergers Commission, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London, WC2A 2JT.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY LOST CERTIFICATE(S)

It is proposed to issue (a) new Certificate to replace (the one) described below that (is) stated to have been lost or destroyed. Anyone possessing (the) missing certificate or objecting to the issue of (a) new one should at once notify H.M. Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PH.

Charge Certificate: Leasehold Title No. NGL473185 part of 12 Ossington Street, City of Westminster, held under a lease dated 18 March for 125 years. Proprietor: J B Madsen of 37 Rosary Gardens, London SW9.

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN. The Annual General Meeting of The Missions to Seamen will be held at St Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, London EC4R 2RL on Tuesday July 3rd at 2.00 pm. The speaker will be The Revd W. J. D. Down and all members and friends are welcome to attend.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

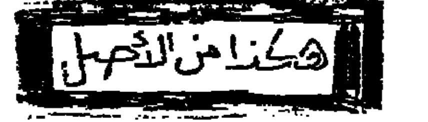
SELECTED RISK INVESTMENTS SA PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders that following a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held in Luxembourg on 15th May, 1984, a dividend for the year 1983 of US$0.25 per share has been declared.

This dividend will be paid as from 22nd June, 1984, against presentation of Coupon No. 20 at the Company's Paying Agent in the United Kingdom: S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD., 33, King William Street, London EC4R 9AS from whom claim forms may be obtained.

United Kingdom Tax will be deducted at the rate of 30 per cent unless claims are accompanied by an affidavit.

SELECTED RISK INVESTMENTS SA, 15th June, 1984.



STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shares plunge 18.3 points

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares were savaged yesterday with the breakdown of the miners' peace talks, nagging worries about interest rates and another weak Wall Street display sapping confidence.

Disappointment with the **Beecham Group** figures and a share selling spree by the publisher Mr Robert Maxwell added to the agony and shares, as measured by the FT share index, finished at the day's lowest – 816.2, down 18.3 points. The only index constituent to advance was **Distillers Co.**

Prices declined, after a weak opening, throughout the day, with the fall becoming self-feeding.

Mr Maxwell could not have chosen a worse day to liquidate the £25m United Kingdom portfolio of the Bishopsgate Trust, recently acquired by his British Printing and Communications Corporation.

Mr Maxwell paid £52m in shares for Bishopsgate last month. About half the trust's assets are represented by shares. In effect, the Maxwell takeover was a cash-raising exercise.

Government stocks avoided the holocaust. At times they presented a fine display of gains but the equity weakness eventually eroded sentiment and prices closed at around their opening leves.

Among index stocks, **Beecham** collapsed 35p to 303p; **Guest Keen and Nettlefords** lost 7p to 169p; **ICI** 8p to 566p and **P and O** 8p to 297p.

But **Distillers**, the White Horse and Johnnie Walker whisky to Gordons Gin distiller, rose 11p to 291p, after 293p, as more than 4 million shares changed hands. Most of the buying was from Switzerland. Several London brokers conducted the business amid hopes that the company could eventually be the target of a bid.

The American tobacco giant, **Philip Morris**, remains a firm favourite among the list of suitors. GEC has around 3 per cent of the shares in Distillers, but is thought to have enough on its plate with British Aerospace. Last night, a spokeman for distilers said that the group was baffled by the activiity in the share price. "We know of nothing at all. It's a complete mystery to us. Cerainly nothing we've done or announced", he said.

At last night's close the sleepy giant was valued at over £1,000m with the market talking of a bid 350p a share. When Lord Weinstock's GEC took its stake recently the price hit a new high of 323p.

Meanwhile, **British Aerospace** went into a nosedive losing 17p to 346p after reports that the Ministry of Defence was disturbed by the prospect of the possible link-up. GEC has never formally announced it was making an all-out bid for the aerospace group and the ministry says it is remaining neutral about the final outcome. Dealers were expressing the view in the market after hours that the fall had been overdone after the decision of Thorn EMI to drop out of the race. GEC lost another 3p to 177p, while Thron EMI dipped 17p to 532p.

Mr Christopher Selmes, the Controversial entrepreneur of the early 1970s who was heavily critized in a Department of Trade report, has decided to lighten part of his holding in **Glanfield Lawrence**, the motor distributor. His private company, **BAJAU** has sold 50,000 shares, reducing its entire holding to 22.8 per cent. The price greeted the news with a 1p rise to 53p. **St Georges Pension Fund** has been buying shares in **Redman Heenan International** and now owns 945,000 shares, or 5.08 per cent of the total. The price held steady at 13p.

Scapa Group, maker of industrial fabrics and felts, earns much of its money in the United States but has few American investors. This could change. Next month, the stockbrokers Hoare Govett will hold an investment siminar in New York. Profits have climbed £3.2m to £18.9m and should be higher this year. Scapa shares fell 1p to 275p.

Among yesterday's newcomers, **Spectrum Group**, the home computer and photographic equipment distributor, made a confident start on the Unlisted Securities Market. The 2.3 million shares, placed by Barclays Merchant Bank and the broker Phillips & Drew, at 130p, opened at 136p.

There was also a ray of sunshine for **Lowe Howard-Spink Cambell's Ewald**, the public relations consultant, which saw around two-thirds of its 3.49 million shares offered left with the underwriter.

The shares were sold to the public at the minimum tender price of 185p and, despite the bloodbath in the rest of the market, closed at 183p – a mere 2p discount. Full marks to the merchant banker Morgan Grenfell, which brought the agency, clients include Heineken, the Dutch brewery to market.

London & Continental Advertising also managed to hold on to its firm start to trading on the full market, despite around 30 per cent of its new shares being left with the underwriters after the acquisition of London & Provincial Poster from Reed International. Yesterday the price of both the ordinary and the new shares slipped 1p to 124p.

The international trader, **Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn** was unchanged at 39p as another Kuwaiti shareholding was disclosed. **Coast Investments** has appeared with a 5 per cent stake, which means that with Mass Developments' 10.2 per cent interest and the Kuwait Investment Office's 3.2 per cent, the Kuwaitis have more than 18 per cent. But Mr Ron Brierley, the Australian-based New Zealander, remains the biggest single shareholder with 15.8 per cent through his IEP Securities.

Another international trading group, **James Finlay**, gained 3p to 143p after it announced profits had surged from £15.5m to £27.7m. A one-for-two share bonus is planned. The group's plantation interests fuelled the profit advance.

Banks were ragged, with the four leading High Street clearers weighed down by the international debt crisis. But **Royal Bank of Scotland** continued to mirror takeover hopes, strengthened by Wednesday's £182m bid from the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group. The shares rose 4p to 228p. **Bank of Scotland**, another to attract takeover thoughts, was unchanged at 334p.

But **Barclays** fell 17p to 447p; **Lloyds**, with its big Argentine exposure, lost 17p to 517p; **Midland** 13p to 319p and **National Westminster** 8p to 554p.

Bid speculation lifted **Alfred Dunhill** 25p to 708p and **Booker McConnell**, which has already attracted an offer from **Dee Corporation**, lost 4p to 176p on worries that the proposed deal could be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

J. Hepworth, the menswear chain, rose 5p to 273p and another to attract the speculators was the shoe retailer **Stead and Simpson**, up 10p at 113p.

East Midland Allied Press responded to its 30 per cent profits advance with a 4p gain to 82p and on the property pitch, **Centrovincial** gained 7p to 203p on its 20 per cent progress.

Moss Bros, the outfitters, encountered profit taking after Wednesday's flurry of activity, closing 10p lower at 330p. The group calims it knows of no reason for the demand.

Insurance shares were weak with **Phoenix Assurance** easing 2p to 443p. **Minster Assets**, another to attract takeover talk, was unchanged at 147p.

Birmingham Mint is expected to announce year's profits of around £250,000 next month against £597,000. But trading is going well and the group is on course for a much better performance this year. Mr Abdul Shamji's Gomba Group has built up an 11 per cent stake and Temple Bar Ivnestments has a similar holding. The shares were a few pence harder at 242p yesterday.

The bullion price fluctuated in narrow limits for most of the day before closing 75 cents higher at $375.00 an ounce in quiet trading.

Despite this, gold shares made headway. Among the heavyweights, **Hartebeest** rose $4 to $84½, **Libanon** $½ to $36½, **President Steyn** $¾ to $55¾, **Randfontein** $3 to $154½, **St Helena** $1 to $36¾ and **Western Deep** $1¼ to $61. At the cheaper end, **Lelie** put on 5 cents to 343 cents, **Vlakfontein** 5 cents to 318 cents, **Marievale** 10 cents to 385 cents and **Western Areas** 12 cents to 725 cents.

Equity turnover on June 13, was £239.191m (13,636 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 136.1 million. The total number of gilt bargains was 2,912.

Profits up sharply at Emap

By Andrew Cornelius

East Midland Allied Press, the newspaper and magazine group, achieved a near one-third increase in pretax profits to £4.7m in the year to March 31.

Classified property advertising in the group's 18 provincial newspapers rose by 17 per cent during the year. At the same time the business and computer magazine division, with 18 titles, managed an £820,000 turnround converting last year's losses to profits of £300,000.

EMAP is also sitting on Reuters shares worth about £3m.

The board is recommending payment of an increased final dividend of 1.5 per share, making a total of 2.27p for the year, an increase of 13.5 per cent on the previous year.

MONEY MARKETS

Interbank money opened at 8¼-8⅛, touched 8⅜-8¼, but was down to 8-7¾ by midday. There was little further movement until towards the finish a firming rate touched 10-8 per cent. At the close, though balances were not particularly easy to find, the rate eased to around 6 per cent.

Cheaper money pulled the nearer periods easier in the morning, but the effect proved shortlived beyond the "ones", and closing levels showed little change from Wednesday's final positions.

Day-to-day credit was "a position of broad balance", as the Bank of England put ir.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar rallied slightly to end on a firm note. Trading was brisk at times in selected currencies, particularly the yen and Deutsche mark. Comments by Mr Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve chairman, on the budget deficit and exchange policy helped sentiment.

The pound kept in a narrow range of $1,3880 and $1.38835 to close virtually unchanged at $1.3860. Its trade-weighted level finished unchanged at 79.5 after 79.4 at the outset.

Modest falls developed early on following the breakdown in the miners' talks but no substantial selling was reported and sterling gradually improved to end narrowly mixed.

TEMPUS

Beecham has a bitter pill to swallow

The analysts were hoping for £285m from Beecham during 1983/84. The group announced pretax profits of £267m. The shares fell nearly 10 per cent in 10 minutes, closing around 305p. It is a hard life being a go-go drugs company.

Beecham makes a number of cogent points in defence of its mere 13 per cent profits advance. Performance in the United Kingdom was badly affected by the Government's price-cutting moves on drugs, and curbs on investment returns. Exports to Nigeria more or less dried up, slashing the United Kingdom figures still further. Hence the near £4m fall in United Kingdom trading profits.

Profits from Asia and Australasia also slumped by about £5m to £31m, as enforced price reductions in Japan chewed into Far East trading profits.

Thus the net effect of these comparitively extraordinary items may well have been to trim pretax profits by as much as £15m. Add back these elements and profits suddenly emerge at around £285m.

But the analysts' malaise over Beecham cannot be completely waved away by adjusting the figures. A 44 per cent advance in US profits for example looks superb, granted the perennial problems which United Kingdom companies face in trying to avoid losing money in the US.

Finally, and most specific among the market's grumbles, Beecham's claim to be rated as a drugs company, rather than a hybrid consumer products group, is vulnerable, given the apparent absence of a star performer the new drugs portfolio.

These worries, along with the group's own hint that 1984/85 could be pedestrian – £305m pretax? – may restrain the shares. But Beecham's habit of bouncing back should not be overlooked.

British and Commonwealth

British and Commonwealth Shipping still has the extensive interests in the industry which its name suggests, but it is drifting into other areas. The present favourite seems to be financial services. The contribution from banking and investment activities to the group's £58.5m pretax profit increased and is likely to have a greater impact in the present year.

Expansion in financial services will be enhanced by the 20 per cent stake in Exco International. It was treated as only an associate for the last quarter of 1983 and contributed a meagre £1.5m to group profits. In a full year, however, it could add another £14m to B & C's results

The bonus of the extra profits from Exco in 1984 will be a welcome sight for B & C which will not benefit from the exceptional profits of £16m it made in 1983 on the sale of helicopters at Bristow. This bulk sale will not be repeated on such a wide scale although it is harsh to ignore the profits completely since it does reflect a prudent depreciation policy

The performance by Bristow was disappointing, but it is operating in a highly competitive market and there is little hope of any short-term improvement in its fortunes. Elsewhere, the aviation support service and office equipment divisions returned good results.

Despite some hefty investments during the year B & C still benefits from a fairly strong balance sheet. Shares were up 10p yesterday to 900p and the price is to be brought down to more manageable proportions by a five-day share split.

It still looks a steady investment with the prospects of some secure quality earnings. However, potential investors should not ignore Caledonia Investments, which has a 49 per cent stake in B & C. It has net assets per share of around £15.50, against B & C's £14.50, but its share price is nearly £1 cheaper at 810p up 10p on its results also announced yesterday.

English China Clays

Sir Alan Dalton can look back on his first six nonths as chairman of English China Clays, the world's biggest producer of the stuff, with a certain amount of satisfaction.

Profits are up by 29 per cent to £22.4m albeit a little lower than the best estimates, and turnover is up by 15 per cent at £265m. More important, volume china clay sales are up by about 10 per cent and a 5 per cent price increase, imposed last January, the first for three years, has stuck.

The most disappointing aspect of yesterday's half year figures is the 46 per cent tax charge against 32 per cent last time, which has left earnings per share virtually unchanged at 7.41p against 7.23p. But there are indications that the charge will be reduced to manageable levels by the year end.

The improvement in clay volume sales reflects the recovery of the European paper industry, now working at close to capacity. Further improvement depends on the paper industry installing new plant which is likely next year.

Further clay price increases will be impossible short term but EEC should be able to strengthen margins through improved efficiency, both in manpower and energy.

The quarries have held up well, partly because of buoyant roadbuilding programmes in the South West which takes about 40 per cent of production. Housebuilding, which performed strongly last year, is on course for an even greater improvement. Selling prices are still rising faster than building costs and the division could build 700 houses against 600 last year.

The leisure business – acquired from Guinness – made its usual half year loss but should perform well in the second half. Around £55m for the year should not be supported by the perennial bid rumours though the company says it has no evidence to substantiate them.

Reed sells offshoot for $16m

Reed International has sold its offshoot, Deerfield Specialty Papers of North America, to OPC Corporation, which is owned by a private group of individuals said to have extensive experience in the paper industry.

The sale price was at net book value, with the proceeds consisting of $10m (£7m) in cash, plus about $6m to be paid over six years and bearing interest at 12 per cent. Deerfield, which employs 350 at two mills in the US and one in Canada, manufactures special papers for the North American market.

● PAULS & WHITES: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £346.35m (£304.94m). Pretax profit £11.32m (£11.63m). Total dividend 8.5p (8p).

● NORTHERN SECURITIES TRUST: Year to March 31, 1984. Pretax profit £321,000 (£310,000). Dividend unchanged at 5p. Two-for-one scrip issue proposed.

● TOWNGRADE SECURITIES (USM quotation): Half-year to Dec. 31, 1983. Pretax profit £74,100 (£51,700). Interim payment 0.4p (nil).

● A. COHEN: Results for 1983. Turnover £45.06m (£28.3m). Pretax profit more than doubled to £2.59m, against £1.16m. Total dividend 9.8p (8.4p).

● ALPINE SOFT DRINKS: Year to March 31, 1984. Pretax loss £799,000 (profit £262,000). Turnover £17.03m (£18.2m). Dividend 1.8p (2.41p). Return to profitability likely in near future, board reports.

● JAMES AUSTIN STEEL HOLDINGS: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £10.32m (£13.57m). Pretax profit £370,000 (loss £517,000).

●STAVELEY INDUSTRIES: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £172.98m (£156.75m). Pretax profit £6.36m (£4.28m). Total dividend 14p (13p).

●BROWN SHIPLEY HOLDINGS: Year to March 31, 1984. Profit of banking group, after tax and a transfer to inner reserves, £1.52m (£1.49m). Profit of insurance group £1.96m (£2.19m). Dividend 8.5p (7.75p).

●ASSOCIATED ENERGY SERVICES: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Pretax profit £213,000 (£122,000). Turnover £1.51m (£939,000). The board remains confident that the prospectus forecast will be achieved and intends to recommend a net dividend of 1p for the current year.

WALL STREET

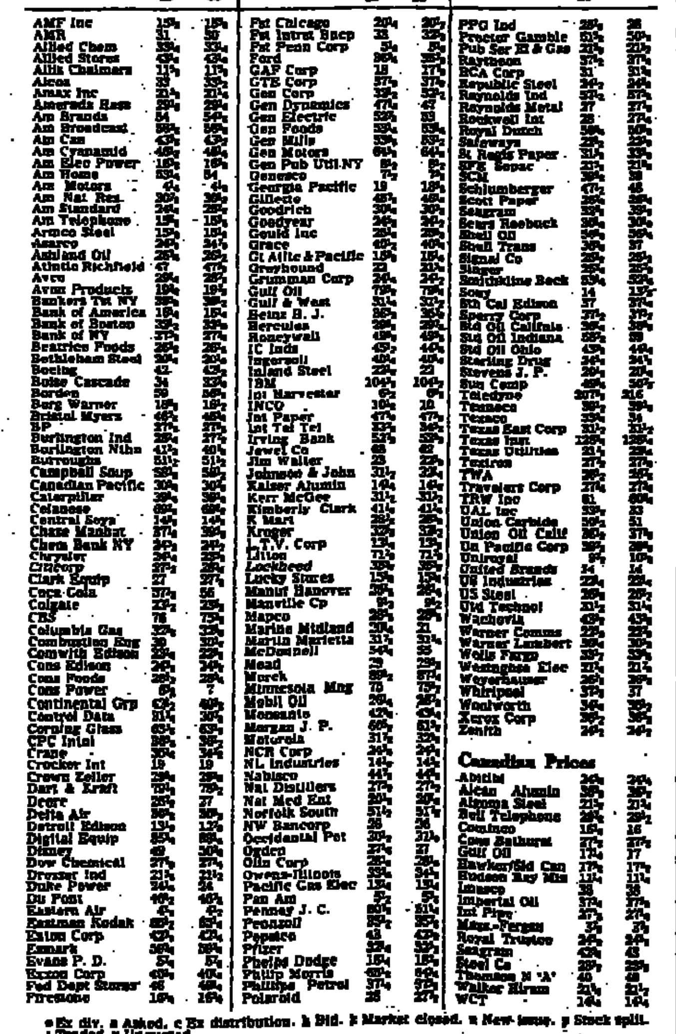
Dow dips then hovers at 1100

New York (AP Dow Jones) – Shares were down steeply in a broad retreat early yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down about 10 points holding slightly above the 1,100 mark. It had dropped below 1,098 earlier. Declines were about 5-to-3 over advances.

Mr Robert Wibbelsman, of the Los Angeles money management firm Kayne Anderson, said: "The market is testing the lows touched a couple of weeks ago during the Continental Illionois difficulties. There have been rising expectations of a rally since then but that side got crowded and now there's a feeling there won't be a rally".

Texas instruments was 125 ⅞, down 2⅞; **Digital Equipment** 84 ⅝, down 1¼; **Motorola** 30 down 1⅝, **Teledyne** 205 ½, down 1⅜; **General Electric** 52 ¾ down ¼ **Electronic Data** 35 ⅜, up 1⅛; **Walt Disney** 28 ½, up ⅜; **G. C. Murphy** 34 ¼, up ⅝.



● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted

● PARKLAND TEXTILE: Sir Richard Denby, the chairman, reports in his annuyal review that orders are significantly higher than this time last year and, even though margins are tight, the indications are that the improvement will continue.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%. £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

APPOINTMENTS

Alexander to head Biba again

The British Insurance Brokers' Association: **Mr A. V. Alexander**, chairman of Sedgwick Group Underwriting Services, and a non-executive director of Sedgwick Group, has been reelected chairman of the association. **Mr Brian Denney**, of Denney O'Hara, was also reelected as deputy chairman, with **Mr David Palmer**, chairman and chief executive of Willis Faber, also being appointed a deputy chairman of the association.

Exco International: **Mr John L. Sangster** has become chairman after the retirement of Mr Hilton Clarke, who will remain on the board as a non-executive director.

Sun Alliance: **Mr B. A. Wright**, general manager, life division, has joined the boards of Sun Alliance and London Insurance and its principal subsidiaries.

Cooper Gay & Co: **Mr Denald Begg** has been appointed a director.

Intelsat: **Mr Carlos Herrera De La Rosa**, of Spain, has been elected as chairman and Mr Joel R. Alper, of the United States, as vice-chairman. They will serve for one-year terms from July 1984 up to and including June 1985.

National Westminster Bank: **Mr Tom Frost**, general manager of business development division, is to become a deputy group chief executive of the bank in succession to Mr Gordon Jones, when he retires on January 31, 1985. **Mr Terry Green**, deputy general manager of NatWest's international banking division, will succeed Mr Frost as general manager of business development division on the same date.

Hongkong stock market grows up

Mr Robert Fell (left), Hongkong's commissioner for securities, is engineering big changes in the stock exchanges there. Jonathan Clare reports.

Cynics can be forgiven for thinking that the Hongkong stock market, with its four separate stock exchanges, is unworthy of a colony that has emerged since the 1950s as the world's third most important financial centre after New York and London. But Mr Robert Fell, Hongkong's Commissioner for Securities, is greatly irritated by any suggestion that his office oversees a Mickey Mouse system.

Neither New York nor London would for a moment contemplate a market structure that sometimes allows a share suspended on one market to be traded on another. And the disclosure requirements, much tougher since Mr Fell's efforts in 1981, are still lax by most standards.

Mr Fell is well aware of the shortcomings but is defensive about some of the local market's practices. First, Hongkong is a volatile market by nature not because of the system, he says. The dealing system, which to eyes accustomed to London or New York looks like a clash between football supporters with elbows freely sed on the dealing floor, does have advantages. There is 24-hour cash settlement and it is one of the few markets in the worldwhere you can watch your deals being done.

The girls who chalk the boards are faster than your average computer – "They can clear a board in 25 seconds," says Mr Fell.

But big changes are on the way for two reasons.

First, the change in the shape of the market being engineered by Mr Fell and, second, the interest being developed by the Communist Chinese.

If is silly, says Mr Fell, the size of Hongkong, where all the financial institutions are within walking distance of each other, have four stock exchanges. By 1986, the four will be unified, which will also allow a quotations department to be established to oversee the market and ensure fair play.

The new stock exchange, in Hongkong Land's Exchange Square development, probably the biggist property development in Asia, will spell the loss of the chalk boards and their replacement by individual computer screens. But there will be four "pits" where deals will be made face-to-face.

One of the most important aspects is that the unified exchange will stop that nonsense of shares being suspended on one exchange but not another.

But the unified exchange can ony be the start of the development of Hongkong's stock market into a mature system which matches the expertise of the colony in other financial areas. There is little merchant banking structure; there is no equivalent of the City code; there is no relationship between stockbrokers and companies; stockbrokers rarely bring companies to the market; lawyers dominate corporate finance to an extent unthikable in London.

The list is endless. Some progress had been made since the heady days of 1980-91.

Since 1981, companies have been obliged to disclose if they have built up a stake of 35 per cent in another company and bid for the whole.

This level is high by most standards (though prospectuses need full disclosure) but at least the Hongkong investment community is playing the game and requests for disclosure is no longer ignored.

However, standards are different and there are instances of culprits being hauled before the commissioner and lying. Mr Fell recalls that Mr Alex Au, chairman of Conic, a local electronics company, was one of his first customers when he went public.

"He lied to me," says Mr Fell. Conic subsequently ran into financial difficulties and returned to the market only last Monday after a suspension, courtesy of a rescue operation mounted by the mainland Chinese. Mr Au meanwhile has disappeared.

Part of the problem is that Chinese investors tend to regard the distinction between private and public companies as unimportant. Often the public company is controlled by the privately owned parent company with little regard for the nicities of separate accounting.

Thus Conic – which is incidentally a main sub-contractor for Mr Cecil Kernaut's Triemco 2000 electronic communications system – made a loan to its private parent.

In a roundabout way, the events surrounding Conic please Mr Fell because the troubles led to the emergence of the first company on the Hongkong stock market controlled by Red China. He regards a statement from the Chinese about what went wrong at Conic as a model that the world's other stock markets could do worse than follow.

The seven-page document, issued to the market last week ahead of Monday's re-listing, was put together without the help of a merchant bank and, more importantly, marks the coming of age of the communists in Hongkong's financial affairs.

The feeling now is that the Communist Chinese are ready to emerge as big players in the market. There is little doubt locally that billions of Hongkong dollars are involved.

China has also built up big interests in Hongkong's scarcest commodity, land. The most recent foray is the purchase of a small stockbroker, Chung Mao, by a Bank of China subsidiary.

The Chinese have still to play the same in London's way – tales of announcements about deals which are "to be done next week" are legion. That said, there can be little doubt that before long a Communist Chinese will have a direct quote on the Hongkong market (as opposed to Conic where the quote was indirect, the result of an earlier investment in the company.

The Hongkong press has been full of rumours that Everbrite, probably the best known of the Peking companies, is to seek a quote. Nevertheless the possibility is strenuously denied by the company.

An alternative possibility is that Peking will set up its own stock market, something that China has not had since 1949. Consideration has been given to the idea but Mr Fell believes that mainland China would be better off using the established market in Hongkong. The People's Republic's interest is probably as much dues to the changing nature of the companies quoted on the Hongkong market as to anything else.

As a result of the impending Chinese takeover, Hongkong companies look like reverting to being valued on earnings rather then assets – in other words the emphasis is beginning to switch to industrial rather than property-based stocks.

The novelty of industrial companies has led to speculation in what is in any case a traders' market. Hongkong manufacturing companies tend to grow fast in their infancy but the transformation to mature company with a turnover of, say, HK$500m (£45m) is a test of management ability.

Until Sir Geoffrey Howe's ill-received speech in April, which caused the collapse of the Hang Seng Index, a record number of new issues was expected this summer. But many have been withdrawn. This week has seen publication of details of the first company to go for a listing since April – Gold Peak, one of the world's biggest battery manufacturers. More may now follow.

Some investors blame the market's fall on Jardine, Matheson's decision to re-register in Bermuda. Others believe the market was looking for an excuse to sell and Jardine was merely the catalyst.

Whatever the reason, Hongkong's stock market will remain one of the world's most volatile, albeit better regulated and more sophisticated in the years preceeding the Chinese takeover than in its spectacular heyday.

Success at Tickford despite loss

Aston Marttin Tickford, the car designing and engineering company controlled by C H Industries, is soon to increase its production of Jaguar cabriolets for BL from 20to 40 a week. Sales of the Tickford Capri, at three to four a week, are also said to be encouraging.

The costs of getting the Jaguar and Capri operations going last year, together with the establishment of a factory at Milton Keynes, were reflected in a £47,000 attributable loss in the results of C H Industrials for the year to end March.

The group as a whole saw its profits rise 72 per cent from £605,000 to just over £1m. Sales were up 17 per cent to £20m. A final dividend of 1.475p is being recommended, making the total for the year 1.875p.

In brief

● **VALOR**, the cooker and gas appliances group, has increased its pre-tax profit for the year to March 1984, from £2.65m to £3.91m. This exceed the forecast made at the time of the Dreamland Electrical acquisition earlier this year. Turnover rose from £60.7m to £75m. The final dividend of 2.926p makes 4p for the year, in line with the forecast, against 3.5p last time.

LCP HOLDINGS: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £300.04m (£277.45m). Pretax profit on ordinary activities £6.13m (£4.14m). Total dividend: 4p (3.6p).

● **GEEVOR TIN MINES**: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £7.66m (£5.78m). Pretax profit £1.17m (loss, £26,000). Dividend: 12p (nil last time).

● **KENNING MOTOR GROUP**: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £173.08m (£158.38m). Pretax profit £1.8m (£4.89m). Interim dividend 2.5p (same). Current year's profit will not reach the same level as last year. But the board is still confident that long-term prospects are bright and Kenning's new overseas investments are encouraging.

● **CENTROVINCIAL ESTATES**: Year to March 31, 1984. Pretax profit £3.2m (£2.66m). Dividend 3p (2.5p). Group net assets per share now 289p (275p).

● **DANAE INVESTMENT TRUST**: Year to May 31, 1984. Total dividend on income shares 4.48p (4p). Pretax revenue £473,000 (£539,000).

● **HENDERSON ADMIN GRP**: Final 7p making 10p for the year to March 31, 1984. Figure in £000. Revenue 15,857 (9,258). Group pretax profit 8,732 (4,004). Tax 3,939 (2,173). Extraordinary debt 379 (nil). Attributable profit 4,414 (1,831). Shares 407 up 10.

● **WINTERBOTTOM ENERGY TRUST**: Six months to May 31, 1984. Interim dividend 0.2p (same). Figures in £000. Gross investment income 415 (292). Tax 107 (73). Available for ordinary 127 (64). Earnings per ordinary 0.53p (0.27p). Net value asset per ordinary 102p (82.4p on November 30, 1983).

● **CHEMRING**: Interim 3.5p (3p). Payable on July 6. Sales home and export six months to March 30, 1984. Figures in £s. 3,725.8 (3,218.5). Pretax profit 579.1 (542). Including investment income 151.1 (136.5). Tax 275.1 (281.8). Earnings per share 14.4p (12.3p).

● **MOUNTVIEW ESTATES**: Final 3.5p making 4.5p (3.7p) for year to March 31, 1984. Figures in £s. Turnover 6,230 (5,239). Operation profit 4,341 (3,468). Pretax profit 4,277 (3,397). After interest charge 65 (71). Tax 2,137 (1,766). Earnings per share 42.8p (32.62p). Shares 248 down 5.

● **TRAFALGAR HOUSE**: The company has purchased for redemption £400,000 nominal of its 10¼ per cent unsecured loan stock 2001/06. The amount now outstanding is £5,093,728.

● **CAMFORD ENGINEERING**: No interim dividend (nil). Six months to March 31, 1984. Figures in £000. Group turnover 19,088 (19,852). Pretax profit 352 (201). No tax (nil). Extraord debt 76 (nil). Shares unchanged at 30.

ROWING

Henley is a sell-out with a record cast

By Jim Railton

Henley Royal Regatta (June 28-July 1) has attracted a record 307 crews, including 59 from 11 overseas countries. The cost of the event will exceed £500,000 for the first time. The show is a sell-out. Such is Henley. An added attraction will be the British men's Olympic team designate, competing before they leave for their training camp in San Diego.

There is no Eastern block entry in this Olympic boycott year, the nearest to such a representation being a double sculler and Grand eight from Spandau in West Berlin.

In the 1980 Olympic boycott year, all six top trophies went to the United States, Canada and Argentina. Last year Great Britain's best oarsmen took five of the top titles, surrendering only the Stewards to the Swiss world champions. The Grand will be defended by the national eight in the livery of Leander and London, with opposition from Denmark, West Germany and the American universities of Yale, Washington and Pennsylvania.

The Diamond Sculls has attracted a few glittering stars among its 34 entries, including the holder, Steve Redgrave; the possible favourite, Cooper, of New Zealand; the hardy annual, Baillieu; the world lightweight champion, Eltang, of Denmark; the runner-up, Melvin, from London; and the star veterans, Cooks and Matheson, of Britain. Crooks and Matheson combine for the Double Sculls and could be favourites if they do not run out of steam after countless voyages down the Henley course. Doubling up will be a nightmare for the stewards.

The Prince Philip should be a foregone conclusion with the British four competing as Marlow

With the Olmpics devalued, this year's top regatta is at Lucerne this weekend and involves 26 nations. The Soviet Union will be conspicuous by thier absence but East Germany will set the standard on the Rotsee. Lucerne acts as the final Olympic trials for many Western nations, including Great Britain, who have entered eight men's heavyweight and seven women's crews. There will be two finals, with qualifying over three days and 19 hours of racing.

Baillieu will be after an inspired performance to try to cap an uneven year. The British men's eight, with five silver medallists from the 1980 Olympics, still seems to be wasted at bow in the coxless four. Great Britain's brightest stars on the horizon are the coxed four, with victories in Mannheim, Essen and a creditable second in East Germany

Great Britain boast their fastest ever women's eight, who have collected notable scalps, including West Germany and Romania.

Great Britain's Olympic team will be selected on Wednesday and is likely to be a large one.

Paddling to Los Angeles



Built for endurance: West and Sheriff in silent communication (Photograph: Norman Lomax)

Twin windmills tilting for golden splendour



In the second of his series on sportsmen and women competing for Britain in the Olympic Games, SIMON BARNES talks to two canoeists with high hopes of winning a medal.

Life has its compensations for canoeists. For them, sport is not all sweat and embrocation and unrelenting toil in the gym. There are times when the prospect of going training is an unalloyed joy: two hours of sunlit waters, the river's roof of green leaves, the quacking of the ducks and the air filled with the Thames's own unique smell, days when any man of sense would relish the chance to go bustling about in boats.

"There are days when you go out knowing you are going to enjoy yourself thoroughly. I mean, people enjoy paddling about. Anyone can enjoy paddling at any level – it is just that we have taken it to extremes." So said Andy Sheriff, 50 per cent of one of Britain's potential Olympic crews. He and Jeremy West are gunning for a medal in the K2 500 metres, K standing for kayak, which means sitting down with a twin-bladed paddle that you whir like a windmill, and not kneeling up with a single-blader.

On the other hand, neither West nor Sheriff look likely to become Britain's first canoeing millionaires. "It is such an easy sport to enjoy, and it is a real shame that more people don't take it up", Sheriff said, but canoeing remains obstinately unfashionable, and comes at the wrong end of the line for financial support. The 10,000 metres world champion, Alan Williams, received a grant of £150 from the Sports Aid Foundation to see him through the year.

Snort of derision

Sheriff is a consultant engineer as well as a canoeist, and since he has made himself into a genuine medal prospect, he is wont to offer frequent blessing to his "lenient employment" in Guildford. His office is 10 minutes from the river, which means that with an elastic lunch hour he can get his necessary daily double helping of training, and his employer's leniency allows time off for competition, and to travel down to the Royal Canoe Club at Hampton Wick to paddle the Olympic boat with West.

West is in the middle of a degree course in mathematics and sports science, and explained that he was in the middle of a sabbatical, a term that brought a snort of derision from club mates around him: "Sabbatical", he repeated, unpeturbed. "You must admit, it sounds a lot better than dossing." In short, West is on the dole.

Britain's deputy Olympic canoeing coach, John Fowler, was bitter on their behalf: "It sounds nice and quaint, doesn't it? True blue amateurs. Makes a nice story for you. But these people are world class athletes, without the world class back-up they deserve. It costs some canoeists, fortunately not these, £12 to see a physio – how many times can you afford that when you are on the dole?

"It is frustrating to know that you are so good an athlete, and that you could be even better with more time and more money. They see what the other nations spend – the Canadians spend more on their top K2 boat than we do on our entire team squad."

West came into the sport from the Sea Scouts, moving all of 100 yards from the scout hut to the Royal Canoe Club and its traditions in the Olympic sport of short distance canoe racing. Sheriff was a rugby player, with Surrey schoolboys, when a friend of a friend introduced him to canoeing. Two weeks later, he entered a regatta and came second. This, he reflected, was all right. "I have a better chance of doing really well in canoeing than I did with rugby", he explained frankly.

A going concern

The firm of Sheriff and West has been a going concern for four years, on and off, and they work well together. Their season started disappointingly: the subsequent improvement has been more than gratifying. "We are both fairly muscular", Sheriff said. "It is endurance that needs the work. That's good, because it is far easier to train for endurance, than to work for explosive strength. We both have that quality naturally".

West continued: "It is important to believe in the other person in a two man boat. If you can't, then you are wasting your time. You get to know each other, so that you do not need to communicate verbally in a race. You just know when the other person is really pushing. You both know when to give everything, you can feel when the other person is doing the same".

Perhaps the river was a mite too choppy for choice, but there was plenty of evening sun about, and a pleasantly cool breeze. There were lots of ducks and trees about the place. It was time for a training session a million light years away from the crush and the grunt of the gym. West and Sheriff lowered themselves into their fragile little boat, and set off, paddles awhir, twin windmills, windmills tilting for Oympic splendour....

GOLF

Faldo's faith in his short game sees him make some remarkable recoveries

From Mitchell Platts, Mamaroneck, New York

Nic Faldo put together a satisfactory 71 in the first round of the eightyfourth US Open which started on the West course at Winged Foot here yesterday. Faldo, making his debut in the championship, had dropped shots at each of the first two holes, so he did well to give himself a sound foundation. Lennie Clements and David Canipe were the early leaders after rounds of 69. Peter Oosterhuis took 73 while Calvin Peete, the American Ryder Cup player, was taken to hospital for tests after collapsing at the third hole.

Faldo made his life difficult with a shaky start. The first two holes, intimidating par fours, established the pattern of play required at Winged Foot. The first dog legs to the left, the second swings more sharply to the right. So the examination begins with shots of varying style needed to be shaped in a claustrophobic atmosphere created by the towering trees which line each fairway.

Faldo visited the trees at both the first and the second. At the first he was required to come out sideways so that a two-iron was needed for his third shot. Dropping a shot at each of those holes is hardly the way to start on a course which has no Achilles heel. More disheartening was that alongside his playing partner, Gil Morgan, birdied those first two, and Jack Renner, completing the group, birdied the second.

Yet the key to survival is to recall that Gary Player, who led after the first round when the championship was last held on the West Course in 1974, reiterated that it is impossible to complete a round without dropping shots.

Evidence of that being true soon appeared. Morgan, after his marvellous start, dropped shots at three of the next four holes. From the fifth to the turn Renner dropped a shot at each of three holes and he birdied the other two. In fact, very few of the early starters played the outward nine without stumbling into trouble.

Jack Nicklaus, out in 36, had frittered away shots at the fourth, while Greg Norman followed a birdie at the short third by dropping a shot at the short seventh to turn in 35. Their scores reflected the general pattern although there was widespread astonishment as Ben Crenshaw, the US Masters champion, dropped shots at no fewer than six holes to be out in 41.

To his credit Faldo played the rest of the front nine without dropping a shot. Indeed, he collected a couple of birdies to turn in 35. But he had much to thank his short game for. At the long fifth he struck a fairway wood into a deep bunker fronting the green. Faldo, however, splashed out to nine feet from where he holed for a birdie four.

There was further trouble at the next, at 324 yards, easily the shortest par four on the course, where from the centre of the fairway he missed the green. This time he escaped with a par by playing an exquisite chip to within inches of the hole.

At the eighth Faldo exploded from another greenside bunker to 5 feet and he holed again for his par. It was quite remarkable stuff, the kind of shot salvaging which can turn disaster into hope. And Faldo's faith in his short game was his saviour. Now he even went one better by holing an audacious putt of 40 feet for a birdie three at the ninth.

Heavy rain the previous evening had softened the greens so that they were not as slick as the United States Golf Association (USGA) like them to be. Even so Faldo's reaction of cupping his hand above his eyes and peering across the green in disbelief reflected his surprise.

LEADING EARLY SCORES (US unless stated): 69: D Canipe, L Clements. 70: G Morgan. 71: N Faldo (GB), B Rogers, W Grady (Aust), J Colbert, S Liebler. 72: D Forsman. 73: S Brady, M Nicoletta, P Oosterhuis (GB), J Renner, S Sauers.



Faldo: remarkable stuff

FOOTBALL

Portuguese panache perplexes holders

From David Miller, Strasbourg

West Germany 0
Portugal 0

Portugal, with a makeshift, bureaucratic manager who rescued them in the qualifying competition, held out against all the odds to draw with the European Championship holders on a sultry afternoon here yesterday. It was an extraordinary match: Portugal, with hardly a tactical idea in their head, but a box of magical collective footwork, were initially outplayed by West Germnay's mechanical, blueprint patterns but emerged finally to taunt them over the last half an hour and might even have won.

From the outset, West Germany regularly swamped around the Portuguese goal like bees round the hive. Yet Portugal, making their first appearance in the finals of a major tournament since 1966, somehow managed to survive, by force of numbers and certainly not by the assurance of their goalkeeper, Bento of Benfica, who in spite of his over-sized gloves regularly mishandled the ball or found himself in the wrong spot.

Their inability to capitalize on their domination was obviously disturbing for the West German management because Jupp Derwall appeared on the touchline to offer advice almost every time there was a break for the trainers to appear with a sponge - which was often - and had to be chased away by the Russian linesman.

It was a humid day and this certainly suited the more elegant of the Portuguese. I would rather watch Chalana, with his gypsy locks, trailing shirt tails and almost musical feet, for half an hour than I would West Germany for a whole week. The beauty of Chalana is that you never know until the last split second which way the ball is going to go, and he employs every kind of chip and drift and curl. It was fascinating to see on the same pitch him and Briegel playing what is said to be the same game: though you had to admit that a lot of the time Briegel's style, better collectively supported, looked the more likely to achieve conventional success.

The West Germans were quickly into their established characteristics, Stielke deftly putting opponents on the ground, Völler diving as if from the 10-metre board every time any opponent as much as brushed his arm. All very tedious. But the West Germans were so physically superior that they would have run through the Portuguese had not Portugal employed five men across the middle of the field.

Jordao was left on his own with his remarkable powers of feint and sidestep to take on the entire West German defence and there were moments when he nearly left them all standing. However, the best chance of the first half, one of many for West Germany, came after 27 minutes when from a cross by Allofs, Buchwald headed the ball downwards so strongly that it bounced over the bar of an empty goal.

PORTUGAL: M Bento (Benfica); J Pinto (Porto), L Pereira (Porto), Eurico (Porto), Alvaro (Benfica), Sousa (Porto), Frasco (Porto), J Pacheco (Porto), Chalana (Benfica), Carlos Manuel (Benfica), Jordoa (Sporting).

WEST GERMANY: H Schumacher (Cologne), H. P Briegel (Kaiserslautern), K H Forster (Stuttgart), U Stielike (Real Madrid), B Forster (Stuttgart), G Buchwald (Stuttgart), A Brehme (Kaiserslautern), W Rolf (Hamburg), K Allofs (Cologne), R Völler (Bremen), K H Rummenigge (Bayern/Inter).

Avellino signing

Avellino (AP) – Avellino have signed the Argentine forward Ramon Diaz, for another season. Napoli are continuing their efforts to sign Diego Maradonna from Barcelona.

That Rivera touch

From David Miller

We saw on Wednesday night in Lens a boy who may become one of the great European players of the Eighties. Vincenzo Scifo, Belgiam's naturalized Italian and only 18, can become comparble to or even better than Rivera, the midfield playmaker of Milan in the Sixties.

In his first competitive international Scifo already looks stronger and sharper then Rivera was yet with the same uncanny touch, and Belgium's confident, intelligent performance after an alarming first 10 minutes or so suggests they will take France, the favourites, all the way in Nantes on Saturday.

For those opening minutes Belgium's makeshift rearguard, the price of their bribery scandal, with a mere 14 caps between them, were pulled in every embarrassing direction and the mass of black and yellow on the terraces from over the border must have feared the worst. But soon the Yugoslavs were arguing spectacularly among themselves.

The four Anderlecht men in midfield, Vandereycken, Vercauteren, Scifo and the attacking Ceulemans, had computerized links, with Vercauteren repeatedly penetrating Yugoslavia's left flank.

Yugoslavia were caught on a counter attack after 29 minutes when de Greef's quick central pass sent Vandenberg away and his early shot was deflected off Zajec past Simovic – the goalkeeper said to be fancied by Brian Clough.

But Clough would not have been impressed when Simovic fluffed a long corner from Scifo, allowing Grun, playing in his first international, to head into an empty net.

EQUESTRIANISM

Coldstream makes them gasp

By Jenny MacArthur

Derek Ricketts, riding Rodney Ward's 18-year-old horse, Coldstream, gave the crowd at yesterday's Royal International Horse show at Birmingham a dazzling display of jumping when he won the Crown Life Assurance Stakes.

Nick Skelton on St James were the early leaders in the class but their time was quickly overtaken by David Broome on Royale, described by Broome as "one of the most genuine horse I've ever ridden". With two such adversaries Coldstream's task looked impossible. But the remarkable campaigner, who has won more than £100,000 during his nine years at the top, has lost nothing of his zest for the sport. "He loves to go against the clock," a smiling Ricketts said afterwards.

And so it proved. They clipped nearly a second off Broome's time and deservedly claimed the £1,500. Broome and Skelton finished second and third respectively.

Earlier Richard Walker, twice a winner of the Burghley horse trials, rode his intermediate event horse, Red Riot, to victory in the Crown Life Assurance Olympic stakes. The versatile eight-year-old won three intermediate horse trials in the spring and on Wednesday finished ninth in the Grade C national show jumping championship.

Ten three-day eventers in the class were joined by Tanya Larrigan. Miss Larrigan, still fighting for a place on the Olympic dressage team, appeared afterwards in a teeshirt sporting the words: "Where there's a will there's a way to LA."

The five-year-old Celtic Hold, shown by Robert Oliver, headed the line-up in the Waterford Crystal lightweight hunter class and will now come up against Dargle, the winning heavyweight.

THE CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE STAKES: 1, Coldstream (D. Ricketts), 0 in 50.20 sec; 2, Royale (D. Broome), 0 in 51.12; 3, St. James (N. Skelton), 0 in 52.68.
CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE OLYMPIC STAKES: 1, Red Riot (R. Walker), 0 in 37.83; 2, Bally Myth (B. Parker), 0 in 38.13; 3, Classic Lines (M. Phillips), 0 in 38.51.
THE WATERFORD CRYSTAL LIGHTWEIGHT HUNTER CLASS: 1, Celtic Gold (R. Oliver); 2, Free an Easy (McCowan); 3, Brewster (S. Wassilove).
MIDDLEWEIGHT HUNTER: 1, Country Life (P. Moon); 2, Master James (Mrs Smart); 3, Bunowen (Mrs Smith).
HEAVYWEIGHT HUNTER: 1, Gargle (D. Turner); 2, the Senator (D. Tatlow); 3, Super Coin (N. Hollins).

Ricketts: dazzling

RACING: COLE-TRAINED TWO-YEAR-OLD EARNS CHESHAM STAKES CHANCE

Piggott poised for York treble

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Lester Piggott has good chance of winning three more races a York today on Indian Flower (2.35), Wiki Wiki Wheels (3.45) and Borodino (4.45). The significant thing about the San Juan De Capistrano handicap is that Wiki Wiki Wheels will be wearing blinkers for the first time this season. He wore them last season when he won the Quentin Gilbey Silver Trophy over today's course and distance in August and again at Newmarket in the Autumn when he won two more tough handicaps over seven furlongs.

But he has not worn them in either of his races this season and it was clear watching him finish third in the Victoria Cup at Ascot and fourth at Ayr that he needs them to give him that extra sharpness.

Blinkers had the desired effect on Swinging Rebel at Brighton in May but he made no show in a similar race at Epsom on Derby Day and I much prefer Wiki Wiki Wheels.

El Mansour, who finished fourth in the Victoria Cup, only a head behind Wiki Wiki Wheels, has been allowed a pound by the handicapper but my selection was not wearing blinkers that day and now I am banking on them doing the trick.

Earlier in the afternoon Piggott has a good chance on winning the Stephen Easten Stakes on Indian Flower who ran so well for a newcomer against much more experienced two-year-olds in the Acorn Stakes at Epsom last Saturday.

If the luckless Borodino is ever going to break his duck it must surely be in the Festival of York Maiden Stakes.

Harry Hastings, my selection for the El Capistrano Villas Handicap, is bound to lead his rivals a merry dance having made all the running to win his last two races at Hamilton and Edinburgh by ten lengths and 12 lengths, respectively. Yet, his weight has been increased by only a small penalty.

Willie Carson, who has the ride on True Heritage in the same race, probably has a better chance of winning the El Capostrano Playa Stakes on Pennine Walk who won the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom ten days ago.

Folly Hill, my fancy for the Laurent Perrier Rose Champagne Stakes at Sandown, ran well enough in a similar race at Lingfield in May to indicate that he ought to pick up a prize like this. He will be meeting My Tony and Barra Head on 5lb and 4lb better terms, respectively, than he did at Lingfield.

Folly Hill could finish only fifth in the Zetland Gold Cup at Redcar afterwards but there were excuses for him that day and in any case the form has worked out well with both the second, Hoyer and the fourth Silly Boy winning since.

Barra Head will be wearing blinkers for the first time in an attempt to persuade him to run as well as he did at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day when he ran away with a handicap over ten furlongs. But I'm still happy to give Folly Hill another chance and hope that his jockey, John Matthias, does not lie quite so far out of his ground as he did at Redcar.

Following that good run behind Forzando at Haydock Al Mamoon obvioulsy has a good chance of winning the Foltene Hair Fitness Alington Stakes. But he is not a horse that I would care to back because he is so highly strung so Kinski is the day's nap to win the More Lane Maiden Stakes at the expense of Allegedly Blue.

Well that Allegedly Blue ran at Doncaster last month, in the race won by Electrical Wind, I still prefer Kinski on this occasion. I thought that his second to Spicy Story at Newbury in April was even more promising.



Gavin Hunter's Stats Anna, who goes to post for today's top sprint (4.0) at Sandown.

Quinn hoping for an Ascot first on Sergeant Gerard

By Michael Seely

Richard Quinn put himself in line for a first at Royal Ascot next week when capturing the Kennett Maiden Stakes on Sergeant Gerard. Riding his fourth consecutive winner since losing his right to claim the apprentice allowance on Turkish Delight at Haydock Park on Saturday, the 22-year-old jockey produced Sergeant Gerard with a well-timed run to sprint past Lidhame, the favourite, in the last furlong.

He can certainly ride the colt in the Chesham Stakes", said Paul Cole, the winning trainer. "I told him to wait as long as he liked. He couldn't have done it better. You've got to give these boys a chance. You'll get it back in due course."

Quinn, who like Willie Carson was born in Stirling, won the Long John Scotch Whisky European Championship last season. This term he has already had 22 successes and is looking forward to his first fancied mount at the Royal meeting. "I've only had three rides there before and never even got placed."

Cole is also enjoying a magnificent campaign, having had 20 winners. The Lambourn trainer's five-strong Ascot raiding party includes Enchanted Castle who will be bidding for a fourth consecutive victory, in the Britannia Stakes.

Steve Cauthen continues to ride like a man inspired and the 24-year-old American gave a masterly exhibition of waiting in front on Free Press to claim the Newbury Summer Cup for Ian Balding and Mrs John McDougald, who has long been one of the Berkshire trainer's principal patrons at Kingsclere.

Quickly establishing a four lengths advantage, Cauthen bided his time until just inside the final quarter mile before striking for home. Both Sikorsky and Forward launched separate attacks. Sikorsky looked like winning for a few strides inside the distance, but his effort was being held at the line. "That was the third time that Steve's ridden the horse and the third time he's won on him. He knows him well and did it brilliantly," Balding said.

Balding has not been enjoying his usual fine season, most of his horses having been performing below par. However the trainer said that Gold and Ivory, the horse who beat Rousillon and Trojan Fen in the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot last Autumn is returning to his peak. "Gold and Ivory seems all right now, but I haven't got a target for him yet. Insular, Castle Rising and Finian's Rainbow are my only three possible Ascot runners, but I'm waiting for the results of the latest blood tests".

With 38 vic ories to his credit Cauthen now lies in third place behind Tony Ives and Lester Piggott in a competitive fight for the jockeys' championship. Walter Swinburn, however, is by no means out of the hunt and Michael Stoute's retained jockey claimed his 34th success of the season when winning the Childrey Maiden Stakes on Shernazar. Cauthen delivered a challenge on Rhusted a furlong from home, but Shergar's half-brother held on gamely to his lead.

Shernazar has the same deceptively short action as had Shergar, but certainly uses his stride to telling advantage. "I've got no firm plans for the colt yet", said the trainer. "He's still only a baby and is only just starting to come to his best. I rate him pretty highly though and he's the type that looks sure to make a decent four-year-old".

Like the ill-fated 1981 Derby winner, Shernazar was bred by his owner, the Aga Khan, whose five-year-old Karadar is sure to be one of the favourites for next week's Ascot Gold Cup after pleasing his trainer and jockey in a gallop after racing at Yarmouth on Wednesday.

Willie Carson and Dick Hern had their second success of the meeting when Chepstow Vale produced a highly impressive burst of finishing speed to overwhelm Cameroun in the Kingsclere Stakes. Owned and bred by Peter McBean, the Key to the Mint filly is obviously highly rated by her trainer. "Chepstow Vale will now go to the Newmarket July meeting for the Cherry Hinton Stakes."

Hern could well have three two-year old runners at Ascot. "Petoski will only go for the Chesham Stakes if the going is reasonable. And the same proviso applies to Boldden on the Saturday. But I certainly intend running Silver Dolla in the Halifax Maiden Stakes the same afternoon. She won't mind firm ground." Silver Dolla is the Queen's unraced filly by Shirley Heights out of Circlet, who comes from the same family as the Royal 1,000 Guineas and French Oaks winner, Highclere.

The other two remaining races were won by Swift Palm and Sweet Soprano. Swift Palm was repeating his 1982 success for Peter Cundell in the Polar Jest Apprentice Handicap. "The old horse loves Newbury, he loves a straight course and he goes well for a boy", said the triumphant trainer. Sweet Soprano was making amends for her defeat by Bishop's Ring at Kempton when comfortably winning the Kenneth Robertson Handicap.

Provideo's eighth

Provideo made it eight wins this season with a fluent, two-length victory from Mavahra in the Massey Europower two-year-old trophy at Beverley yesterday. His trainer, Bill O'Gorman, said: "He will have to have one more victory before I seriously consider trying to break the 13 winner record shared by Nagwa and Spindrifter."

SANDOWN PARK (ITV)

[Televised: 3.0, 3.30, 4.0]

GOING: good to firm

Draw advantage: 5l low, 7f over high number best

Tote: double 3.30, 4.35; treble 3.0, 4.0, 5.05

2.30 JUNE MAIDEN FILLIES STAKE (2-y-o: £2,922: 5f) (7 runners)

1	0	LA SIGNORINA SILCA (E Aldridge & Son) D Elsworth 8-11	B Rouse	2
2	2	MISS LOVING (C Cronin) M Ryan 8-11	P Robinson	7
3	0	RONANS PEARL (T Roman) R Hannon 8-11	R Wernham	4
7		BAHRAIN STAR (Sheikh Rashid Al Khalifa) C Horgan 8-8	A McGlone	5
12		MANABEL (Lady Clague) J Winter 8-8	Pat Eddery	3
14	0	MY MYRA (C Gaventa) R Smyth 8-8	J Mercer	1
17		SHARIKA (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 8-8	W R Swinburn	6

1983: Fair Dominion 8-8 J Matthias (33-1) J Bethell 20 ran

11-8 Miss Loving, 2 Sharika, 4 My Myra, 6 Manabel, 14 Bahrain Star, 16 others.

Sandown selections

By Mandarin
2.30 Miss Loving. 3.0 Balaash. 3.30 Folly Hill. 4.0 Al Mamoon. 4.35 KINSKI (nap). 5.5 Hi Easter.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Miss Loving. 3.0 Balaash. 3.30 Worlingfoot. 4.0 Follow Me Follow. 4.35 Allegedly Blue. 5.5 Neorion.

By Michael Seely
4.35 Allegedly Blue. 5.5 HI EASTER (nap).

3.0 POLYCELL-WILLIE CARSON APPRENTICE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,443: 1m) (7)

1	04321-6	DOUBLE QUICK TIME (D) (Mrs W McAlpine) B Smyth 9-7	I McLelland	1
2	14-3030	MALISTRANO (B) (J Upson) S Mellor 8-13	David Eddery	3
3	03230-3	OPEN UP (Major M Wyatt) H Candy 8-12	N Clark	7
4	000-000	BOLDNINE (R Wright) C Brittain 8-11	—	5
5	400-1	BALAASH (D) (M Al Maktoum) J Hindley 8-9 (5 ex)	A Roper	6
6	0000-	MIJAS GOLF (Shawline Securities) P Cole 8-3	D Ramage	2
7	00040-0	SATCH (J Dunlop) J Dunlop 7-13	R Hulse	4

1983: No corresponding race

9-4 Balaash, 3 Double Quick Time, 7-2 Open Up, 5 Malistrano, 8 Mijas Golf, 12 Boldnine, 14 Satch.

DOUBLE QUICK TIME (8-8) 8l 6th of 10 to Foot Patrol (8-7) (Brighton 8f, £3,105, good to firm, Apr 12). MALISTRANO (8-5) weakened 3 out, 8th of 11 to Van Dyke Brown (9-8) (Lingfield 1m 4f, £1,833, good to firm, June 12). OPEN UP (9-2) stayed on, 5½l 3rd of 11 to Moondawn (8-2) (Newbury 7f, £2,849, good, May 18). BOLDNINE (99-2) 9th of 12 to Klowa (8-13) (Folkestone 6f, £787, good, June 4). BALAASH (8-5) easily beat Caballeros (8-9) 5. (Beverley 8f, £1,034, good, June 5, 11 ran). MIJAS GOLF (9-0) not in first 9 of 15 to Leyah (9-0) (Lingfield 7f, £2,390, good to firm, Oct 31). SATCH (9-0) 12th of 15 to Tamertown Lead (9-0) (Brighton 7f, £1,892, good, May 31).
Selection: DOUBLE QUICK TIME

3.30 LAURENT-PERRIER ROSE CHAMPAGNE HANDICAP (£3,086: 1m 2f) (12)

1	003020-	VEN MATRERO (D) (Mrs A Muinos) M Francis 4-9-10	Paul Eddery	4
3	1-03100	BARRA HEAD (D)(BF)(B) (A Struthers) J Dunlop 4-9-6	B Rouse	8
5	03-0010	GARDEN ROUTE (D)(BF) (J Hayter) F Durr 4-9-2	G Duffield	11
6	001232	MY TONY (D) (E Holding) G Lewis 4-9-1	M L Thomas	12
7	0-04001	SOCKS UP (D) (R Houghton) R Houghton 7-9-0	D Price 5	1
9	0421-30	FOLLY HILL (CD)(BF) (Mrs G Fane) J Bethell 4-8-13	J Matthias	5
10	00-0241	STAR OF IRELAND (D) (H Pink) A Jarvis 4-8-11 (5 ex)	Pat Eddery	7
13	200-014	WORLINGFOOT (D) (G Hubbard) M Ryan 4-8-6	P Robinson	10
15	100-040	CUMREW (D)(B) (Mrs A Kidd) N Vigors 4-7-13	T Quinn	6
16	000/000	BEELEIGH (C) (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 8-7-12	N Howe	3
18	300-00	TEPELENI (B) (R Payne) L Cottrell 4-7-7	R Street	9
19	0114-00	CALISOLON (C) (G Mitchell) Pat Mitchell 10-7-7	—	2

1983: Miramar Reef 4-9-7 L Piggott (8-1) C Brittain 13 ran

4 Folly Hill, 5 My Tony, 11-2 Star Of Ireland, 6 Worlingfoot, 7 Barra Head, 10 Socks Up, 12 Tepelin, 14 Cumrew, 16 others.

FORM: GARDEN ROUTE 7th and CALISOLON (7-10) 8th of 12 to Profit Warrant (8-2) (Brighton 1m 2f, £2,565, good, May 30). MY TONY (7-11) lead till headed final furlong, 5l 2nd of 10 to Basil Boy (7-13) (Epsom 1m 2f, £8,787, good, June 6). Previously (8-6) 2½l 3rd of 14 to Soldier Ant (9-10) with BARRA HEAD (8-13) 11th (Newbury 1m 3f, £3,980, good, May 19). SOCKS UP (9-0) led close home, beat Miss Bali Beach (9-5) a head (Chepstow 1m 2f, £4,181, good, May 28). FOLLY HILL (8-9) 6½l 5th of 13 to Miramar Reef (9-5) (Redcar 1m 2f, £11,431, good, May 28). STAR OF IRELAND (9-7) led 2 out, beat Hidden Destiny (9-7) 1½l with WORLINGFOOT (9-7) 4th of 8, beaten 4l (Lingfield 1m 2f, £2,448, good, June 1, 6 ran). CUMREW (8-9) just over 8l 5th of 13 to Follow The Stars (9-7) with TEPELENI (7-9) 8th (Salisbury 1m 2f, £2,826, good to soft, June 5).
Selection: CUMREW.

4.0 FOLTENE HAIR FITNESS ALINGTON STAKES (£3,798: 5f) (6)

1	020-000	BOY TRUMPETER (D) (S Lycett Green) B Hobbs 4-9-8	G Baxter	6
3	1100-2	AL MAMOON (M Al Maktoum) Thomson Jones 3-8-13	A Murray	2
4	30-2010	SUSA STEEL (D) (R Tikkoo) J Hindley 3-8-13	B Taylor	1
7	1300-	FOLLOW ME FOLLOW (D) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) J Winter 3-8-7	W R Swinburn	4
9	310-00	STATS ANNA (D) (R Sangster) G Hunter 3-8-7	B Thomson	5
10	03-0400	DERRY RIVER (B) (P Goulandris) D Laing 3-8-5	Pat Eddery	3

1983: Rutland 3-9-1 W Carson (3-1) J Dunlop 10 ran.

11-8 Al Mamoon, 3 Susa Steel, 9-2 Stats Anna, 6 Boy Trumpeter, 12 Derry River, 14 Follow Me Follow.

4.35 MORE LANE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £3,405: 1m 2f) (14)

5.5 HWFA WILLIAMS HANDICAP (£2,943: 1m 6f) (4)

Newbury results

Going: Good to firm

2.00 (1m) 1, SWIFT PALM (P Mose, 7-1); 2, Biddable (C Rutter, 10-1); 3, Blowing Bubbles (K Woolnough, 11-2). ALSO RAN: 4 fav The Game's Up (4th), 5 Bond Dealer (5th), 7 Doussard, 12 Honorary Consul (6th), Vain Deb, Kwa Zulu, 16 Rubebay, 20 North Stoke Boy, 25 Elisetta, Sashamel. 13 ran. 2½l, 6l, nk, nk, 6l. P Cundell at Newbury. TOTE: £6.00, £1.50, £1.90, £1.70. DF: £58.80. C.SF: £72.23. TRICAST: £381.31. 1m, 42.82 sec.

2.30 (6f) 1, SERGEANT GERARD (T Quinn, 12-1); 2, Lidhame W Carson, 9-4 fav); 3, Al-Yabir (B Rouse, 25-1). ALSO RAN: 15-2 Daring Ace, 10 Farley Hill, Intrepid Lad (4th), 11 Mr McGregor, 12 Hazy Syrlace, Kavaka, 14 Limbo (6th), Montanic, 20 Lira Lover, Magic Eye, Telemahos, Wide Boy, 25 Comedy Act, Dreyfus, Lemhill (5th), Vague Melody. 19 ran. 1½l, 3l, hd, ½l, sh hd. P Cole at Lambourn. TOTE: £14.00, £3.50, £1.70, £7.70. DF: £35.00.

Beverley

YORK (ITV)

[Televised: 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15]

GOING: good to firm

Tote: Double 3.15 & 4.15. Treble 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45

2.15 EL CAPISTRANO VILLAS APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£2,435: 5f) (9 runners)

101	101002	TOBERMORY BOY (CD) (C Longbottom) R Whitaker 7-10-0	R Lea 11	2
103	00-1200	BATONI (D) (Lt-Col R Warden) M H Easterby 5-9-0	S Donkin 3	8
104	00-2000	FLEET BAY (CD) (B) (S Squires) K Brassey 4-8-13	J Bray 11	3
105	014202	PERGODA (D) (BF) (H Charlton) I Vickers 6-8-13	M Hindley	9
106	3000-12	MONINSKY (BF) (W Mackenzie) N Bycroft 3-8-8	M Richardson 8	5
108	02-0300	SEBAL (D) (B) (Mohamed Suhail) G Hunter 4-8-6	S Whitworth	6
109	30-0000	FAIRGREEN (D) (B) (D Chapman) D Chapman 6-7-13	S P Griffiths 3	7
110	300000	CENTRAL CARPETS (D) (Mrs J Kahn) R Stubbs 5-7-13	J H Brown	1
111	21-0943	KING CHARLEMAGNE (D) (BF) (Mrs I Ryles) Mrs G Reveley 5-7-8	A Schoults 5	4

1983: (1m 4f) Lady Arpege 5-7-1 D Fowler-Wright (8-1) W Musson 8 ran.

5-4 Tobermory Boy, 7-2 Moninsky, 4 Pergoda, 6 Fleet Bay, 8 Batoni, 10 Sebal, 14 Central Carpets, 16 others.

York selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Tobermory Boy. 2.45 Indian Flower. 3.15 Harry Hastings. 3.45 Wiki Wiki Wheels. 4.15 Pennine Walk. 4.45 Borodino.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Indian Flower. 3.15 True Heritage. 3.45 Jamestown. 4.45 Aviceda.

Michael Seely's selection: 2.45 Indian Flower.

2.45 STEPHEN EASTEN STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £3,271: 5f) (7)

201	1	ORCHID DANCER (D) (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 9-1	J Lowe	6
202	1	PAPLEWICK LADY (D) (Mrs M Beddis) J Berry 9-1	K Darley	7
203	0441	PRINCES WENDY (D) (Roldvale Ltd) M W Easterby 9-1	P Cook	4
205	2	INDIAN FLOWER (K Bethel) R Boss 8-8	L Piggott	3
206	0	MARAVILLA (R Peacock) R Peacock 8-8	W Carson	2
207		QUORN ROCKET (J Ross) W Guest 8-8	A Bond	1
209		SAFKA (H H Aga Khan) R Houghton 8-8	S Cauthen	5

1983: Chapel Cottage 8-8 Pat Eddery (3-1 jt-fav) M W Easterby 7 ran.

Evens Indian Flower, 3 Safka, 6 Princess Wendy, 8 Orchid Dancer, 10 Papplewick Lady, 16 Quorn Rocket, 25 Maravilla.

3.15 EL CAPISTRANO VILLAS HANDICAP (£3,746: 1m 4f) (8)

301	032041	REGAL STEEL (CD) (Steel Plate & Sections Ltd) R Hollinshead 6-9-10	W Ryan 3	8
302	0-20200	LOBKOWIEZ (A Richards) C Brittain 5-8-7	J Reid	6
304	00120-0	AYLESFIELD (D) (Sir R McAlpine) G Wragg 4-8-1	L Piggott	7
305	020011	HARRY HASTINGS (D) (R Leask) J S Wilson 5-8-9 (4 ex)	C Dwyer	2
306	4-11322	RIVERS EDGE (D) (BF) (J Fry) Denys Smith 6-8-5	M Fry	1
307	01-0413	MASKED BALL (D) (BF) (P Calver) P Calver 4-8-5 (4 ex)	M Beecroft	4
308	00-1231	MEIKLEOUR (D) (Mrs Leggat) J Fitzgerald 5-8-4 (4 ex)	S Cauthen	3
309	1310-21	TRUE HERITAGE (D) (D McIntyre) A Hide 5-8-4	W Carson	5

1983: (1m 1f) Benoco 5-7-7 A Mackay (10-1) T Craig 11 ran.

7-4 True Heritage, 4 Harry Hastings, 6 Meikleour, 7 Lobkowetz, 8 Aylesfield, 10 Regal Steel, 14 Rivers Edge, 16 Masked Ball.

HARRY HASTINGS (9-11) 12l winner from Dimitri (9-13) at Edinburgh (12f, £812, good, June 4, 6 ran), previously 9th (8-11) to Hillsdown Gold (7-6) at Newcastle when AYLESFIELD (9-5) was 11th of 13 (10f, £2,678, good to soft, Apr 21). MEIKLEOUR (9-5) 2½l winner from Alfie Dickens (7-8) at Beverley (12f, £2,211, good, June 5, 11 ran), earlier 3l 3rd (8-1) to REGAL STEEL (9-2) at Doncaster (12f, £3,100, good, May 26, 6 ran). RIVERS EDGE (8-8) neck 2nd to Frasass (8-11) at Ayr (13f, £2,452, good, May 26, 7 ran). TRUE HERITAGE (7-9) 1l winner from North Briton (7-9) at Lingfield (12f, £3,069, good to soft, May 26, 12 ran). LOBKOWEIZ (9-7) 8th of 13 to Mirimar Reef (9-5) at Redcar (10f, £11,431, good, May 28). MASKED BALL (8-5) 6l 3rd to Paternoster Row (8-4) at Haydock (14f, £3,047, good to firm, June 8, 9 ran).
Selection: MEIKLEOUR.

3.45 SAN JUAN DE CAPISTRANO HANDICAP (£3,158: 7f) (8)

401	1011-34	WIKI WIKI WHEELS (CD) (BF) (B) (P Savill) C Nelson 4-9-10	L Piggott	7
404	10-0043	EL MANSOUR (D) (P Newton) N Gaslee 5-8-12	W Carson	8
405	310-000	MELTHEMI (Mrs R Hutchison) M H Easterby 4-8-12	K Hodgson	5
406	40-0023	HOOLIGAN (P Marsh) P Rohan 4-8-10	J Reid	2
407	20-0230	JAMESTON (Mrs A Reid) R Armstrong 4-8-8	S Cauthen	6
408	04/11-0	LOCH PEARL (E Robbins) M H Easterby 4-8-3	M Birch	3
409	403010	SWINGING REBEL (D) (B) (Mrs G Waddingham) N Vigors 5-8-1	P Cook	4
411	100010	TOP O'TH'LANE (CD) (R Coulton) N Bycroft 7-7-13	R Fox	1

1983: Royal Trouper 4-8-8 E Hide (10-1) A Hide 20 ran.

13-8 Wiki Wiki Wheels, 3 El Mansour, 4 Swinging Rebel, 7 Hooligan, 10 Top O'Th'Lane, 12 Jameston, 14 others.

FORM: WIKI WIKI WHEELS (9-3) 5¼l 4th to Portogon (7-7) at Ayr (7f, £6788, good, May 26, 9 ran). Earlier WIKI WIKI WHEELS (9-0) had EL MANSOUR (8-3) a head back in 4th when 1¾l 3rd to Mummys Pleasure at Ascot (7f, £12193, firm, May 2, 13 ran). EL MANSOUR (8-6) had Jameston (8-12) back in 8th when 3l 3rd to Remorseless (9-10) at Lingfield (7f 140yds, £5025, good to soft, May 26, 13 ran). HOOLIGAN (9-3) had TOP O' TH' LANE (8-7) 8l away in 5th and MELTHEMI (9-7) back in 9th when 2l 3rd to Indian Rajah (9-6) at Thirsk (7f, £3966, good to firm, June 2, 15 ran). LOCH PEARL (8-7) 22nd in Lincoln when HOOLIGAN (8-12) 18th and EL MANSOUR (9-0) 8th behind Saving Mercy (8-9). In 1983 LOCH PEARL (8-5) beat Kano Flower (9-2) by 4l at Ripon (8f, £1993, soft, Apr 20, 13 ran). SWINGING REBEL (7-9) 10th to Grand Harbour (7-7) at Epsom earlier (9-7) beat Landseer (8-13) by 2½l at Brighton (7f, £2784, good to firm, May 15, 10 ran). TOP O' TH' LANE (9-6) beat Romantic Knight (9-7) by ¾l at Redcar (7f, £2637, good, May 28, 8 ran).
Selection: SWINGING REBEL.

4.15 EL CAPISTRANO PLAYA STAKES (2-y-o: £3,501: 6f) (6)

501	311203	COINCIDENTAL (G Martin) M Lambert 9-7	S Perks	1
502	311	PENNINE WALK (D) (S Niarchos) J Tree 9-7	W Carson	3
505	1222	CORNWALL (B) (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 9-3	S Cauthen	5
507	41	MRS CHRIS (CDL 44 Foods Ltd) M Naughton 9-0	L Piggott	6
512		MEADOW STAR (N Carter) S Norton 8-11	J Lowe	2
514	43	QUALITAIR FLYER (Qualitair Engineering) K Stone 8-11	C Dwyer	4

1983: Kings Island 9-3 Pat Eddery (7-4 fav) C Booth 9 ran.

5-4 Pennine Walk, 9-4 Cornwall, 4 Mrs Chris, 8 Coincidental, 12 Meadow Star, 16 Qualitair Flyer.

FORM: COINCIDENTAL (8-3) 8½l 3rd to Old Bailey (9-2) at Kempton (6f, £3048, good, June 2, 13 ran). PENNINE WALK (9-0) ran on well to beat Persian Pleasure (9-0) at Epsom (6f, £3092, good June 6, 5 ran). CORNWALL (8-11) 1½l 2nd to Super Regal (9-2) at Epsom (6f, £3738, good to soft, June 7, 5 ran).
MRS CHRIS (8-3) ¾l winner from Sandy Reef (8-2) at Pontefract (6f, £1446, firm, Apr 26, 18 ran. QUALITAIR FLYER (9-0) 3l 3rd to disqualified Next Witness (9-0) at Ripon (5f, £1752, firm, Apr 28, 8 ran).
Selection: PENNINE WALK.

4.45 FESTIVAL OF YORK MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £2,956: 2m) (8)

601	00-0004	ACTION TIME (Steve Davis Properties Ltd) P Makin 9-0	S Cauthen	8
603	03	BASKET WEAVE (E Weinstein) A Jarvis 9-0	J Lowe	1
606	000-004	BOHEMOND (Lord Lambton) Denys Smith 9-0	M Fry	5
607	422223	BORODINO (BF) (C Barber-Lomax) T Fairhurst 9-0	L Piggott	7
609	0-00	DAHAAM (Sheikh Mohammed) R Houghton 9-0	J Reid	6
611	0	DOUBLE TURN (J Marshall) A Jarvis 9-0	P Cook	2
612	0-	OUT OF THE GLOOM (D Lowe) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	3
615	200	AVICEDA (B McEIney) J Toller 8-11	W Carson	4

1983: Thoughtless 9-0 Pat Eddery (6-4 fav) J Tree 5 ran.

10-11 Borodino, 4 Basket Weaver, 6 Aviceda, 8 Action Time, 10 Dahaam, 16 others.

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Homerton 128 for 9 dec (Kutner 8 for 26), City of London 127 for 8; Leicestershire Gentlemen 164 for 6 dec, Ratcliffe 145 for 7; MCC 116, Bishop's Stortford 120 for 5; MCC 234 for 4 dec, Blundell's 167 for 8; Staffordshire Gentlemen 171 (P Adcock 7 for 61), Denstone College 89 for 9; Essex Gentlemen 173, Forest 174 for 4 (N Hussain 115 not out).

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81X	Mercedes 500 SEL. (82 mod.) Champagne. Sienna hide. Air con. ABS. Sunroof. Elec. seats. Cruise. Ortho seats. Becker Mexico. 29,000 m.	£20,995
83A	Mercedes 280 SE. Champagne metallic. Beige cloth. Electric sunroof. Electric windows. C. Locking. Blaupunkt Toronto stereo. 7,000 m.	£19,495
81W	Mercedes 380 SLC. Petrol blue. Parchment hide. Air con. Sunroof. Alloys. Cruise control. HWW. Sharp Seltseek stereo. 23,000 m	£18,995
81W	Mercedes 380 SL. Metallic silver blue. Blue cloth. Electric windows. C. Locking. Alloy wheels. Blaupunkt Toronto stereo. 28,000 m	£18,995
83Y	Mercedes 280 SE. Thistle green met. Olive cloth. Electric sunroof. Electric windows. C. Locking. Blaupunkt Mannheim stereo. 13,000 m.	£17,495
81W	Mercedes 380 SE. Petrol blue. Beige cloth. ABS brakes. Electric sunroof. Cruise control. Electric windows. Becker Mexico stereo. 18,000 m	£16,995
82Y	Mercedes 280 CE. Champagne. Beige cloth. Auto PAS. Electric sunroof. Elec. windows. Radio-cassette. 17,000 m.	£15,495
81X	Mercedes 280 SE. Silver blue met. Blue velour. Electric sunroof. HWW. Cruise control. C. Locking. Blaupunkt Bamberg stereo. 29,000 m	£14,995
77S	Mercedes 450 SE. Thistle green. Bamboo velour. Electric sunroof. Cruise control. Alloy wheels. HWW. C. Locking. Radio-stereo. 16,000 m.	£9,995
84A	Porsche 928S Series II. Light gold metallic. Brown hide, piped in gold. Elec. seats. Hi-Fi pack. 4 speed auto. ABS. 1,200 m.	£32,995
84A	Porsche 911 Carrera Sport Targa. Slate blue. Blue pinstripe. Full leather sports seats. Air con. Cruise. PDM. Centred wheels. Panasonic stereo. 6,000 m.	£28,495
82Y	Porsche 928S Auto. Grand Prix white. Brown Pasha. Elec. sunroof. Elec. seats. Air con. Cruise control. C. Locking. Panasonic stereo. 12,000 m	£24,995
83Y	Porsche 911SC Sport Cabriolet. Grand Prix white. Blue hide seats. Forged alloys. PDM. Panasonic 4-speaker stereo. 3,000 m	£23,495
83Y	Porsche 911 SC Sport Targa. Light gold metallic. Brown Pasha. PDM. Front fogs. Rear seat belts. Panasonic stereo. 12,000m.	£21,995
81W	Porsche 924 Carrera GT. Guards red. Black pinstripe. Factory sunroof. Air con. PDM. Radiomobile Hi-power stereo. 14,000m	£18,995
78S	Porsche 911 SC Coupe. Grand Prix white. Black pinstripe. Sportmatic gearbox. Elec. sunroof. Alloys. Pioneer component stereo. 32,000 m.	£12,495
83Y	Porsche 924 Lux. Grand Prix white. Beige Berber Martini stripes. PDM. Alloy wheels. Electric windows. Panasonic stereo. 10,000 m	£10,995
84A	Jaguar XJS HE. Rhodium silver. Doeskin hide. Air con. Alloy wheels. HWW. Cruise control. Computer. Clarion digital stereo. 2,400 m	£21,995
74N	Jaguar V12 "E" Type Roadster. Manual gearbox. British Racing Green. Biscuit hide. Chrome pressed wheels. White wall tyres. 5,000 m	£19,995
83A	Jaguar XJS 3.6 Coupe. (84 mod) Claret. Doeskin hide. 5-speed manual. Air con. Computer. Pepperpot alloys. Clarion stereo. 300 m	£19,995
82X	Jaguar XJ6 HE. Rhodium silver. Black hide. Air con. Alloy wheels. Full [illegible] specification. 14,000 m	£15,995
83A	Jaguar Sovereign 4.2. Cranberry metallic. Biscuit hide. Air con. C. Locking. Electric windows. Clarion stereo. 4,000 m	£17,495
84A	Daimler 6.6HE. Arctic white. Black hide. Air con. Sunroof. Computer. HWW. Elec. seats. Cruise. Clarion stereo. The Jaguar/Daimler flagship. 800 m	£24,995
83Y	Daimler 6.6 HE. Chestnut metallic. Doeskin hide. Air con. Elec. sunroof. Cruise control. Elec. seats. Blaupunkt stereo. 9,000 m	£18,995
82Y	Audi Quattro. (83 model) Classic white. Brown velour. 5 speed turbo charged. C. Locking. Toronto stereo. 13,000 m	£14,995
83A	Range Rover. 4 door auto. Classic white. Honey velour. Full 'A' pack inc. air con. PAS. Wood door cappings. Full '84 spec. with central locking. 6,000 m	£15,995
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†83Y 911 SC SPT COUPE. Kiln Red/Burg, S/seats, 18,000mls	£21,495
83Y 911 SC SPT COUPE. Zinc/Blue velour, PDM, F/fogs, 9,500mls	£21,495
82X 911 SC SPT TARGA. Lt Blue/Blue, S/seats, Extras, 13,900mls	£18,495
84A 944 LUX AUTO. Guards Red/Black, PDM, Extras, 4,000mls	£18,295
83Y 944 LUX AUTO. Pewter/Bge check, PDM, SR, 10,000mls	£15,495
84A 924 LUX. Guards Red/Black, PDM, ESR, Extras, 3,100mls	£12,495
†83Y 924 LUX. Guards Red/Black stripe, PDM, 19,000mls	£10,795

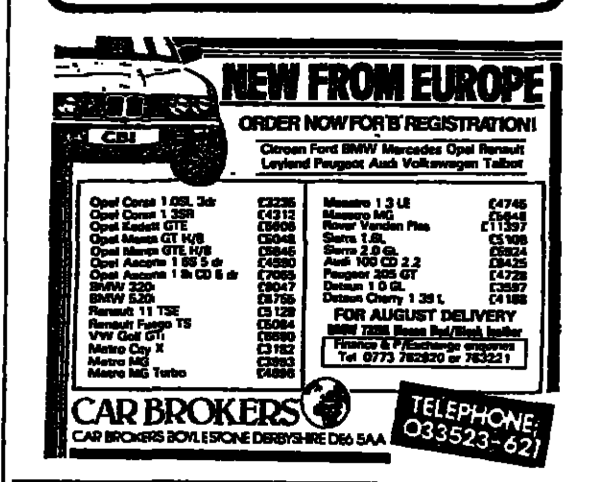
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924 Lux, late 81, red, sunroof, electric aerial, low mileage. £8,350 ono. Guildford 66627.

944 FEB 1984 A reg. Guards red. Black pinstripe trim. 2,000 miles. £16,995. Tel: (06977) 3007.

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1982 (X) PORSCHE 924 LUX. Alpine white, black pinstripe trim. P.D.M. 25,000 miles. £8,925. Tel. 0993 844454 (home). 0242 517376 (works).(T)

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PORSCHE 911 SC Sports Coupe silver metallic 1 owner 1982 £13,950. Tel. 0764 2419 day and 026582 246 evenings.

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911 SC Sport Targa 1978 guards red. 48,000 mls, immaculate condition, private reg. available. £10,450 ono. Tel 061-483 1728.

PORSCHE 924 1980 (October) bronze metallic, sunroof, full service history. £6,995 ono. Worthing 32111 or 691379.(T)

Porsche

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924 LUX AUTO '79 "V" reg. 58,000 miles, dark grey. £5,700. Tel 01-892 7814.

PORSCHE 928 1979. 52,000 miles. beautiful car. Bargain at only £9,295. 0602 871713.

924 LUX, 1980 model guards red, elec mirrors/windows, factory sunroof, stereo. £6,100ono. Tel 0623 526818.

911 COLLEBA Cabriolet L.H.D. £13,500. Conversion to mint 79 SC. 01-741 1433 (eves).

944 NOV, '83 (A) Guards red, pin striped interior. All extras: available end June. £15,900 ono. Tel. Bourne End 20980.

PORSCHE TARGA 914 1974. (X reg) LHD, 5 speed, open sports, Blaupunkt radio, good condition. £1,795. Tel: Exeter 50115.

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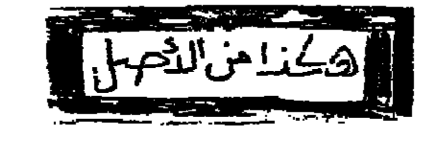
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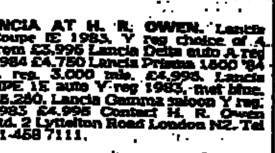
Car Buyer's Guide

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BMW 323i March '81 met grey, blue int. auto. sunroof, electric W/m, tinted glass. Pioneer rad/cass. spoiler, 1 owner, full history, just serviced. No mech defects. £6,500 ono. Foster, Tel. 0734 663803.

BMW 728i Auto 4 speed 1983 finished in Bronze metallic with nut brown velour, usual refinements, inc ser. abs, radio cassette, owned by us from new, 8,000 miles only. BMW approved used car cover included £16,995. Leslie H Trainer & Son. BMW Authorised Dealer 0792 201535.

BMW 635 CSi – late '79 red, limited slip, 5 speed close ratio, TRX wheels & tyres, electric roof, mirrors and locking, leather interior, 63,000 mls. Excellent £7,950. Tel 0272 739109.

P. J. EVANS of Birmingham offer real value, 'A' reg BMW 735i auto, opal green with pine green velour, green tinted windows, EH box 1 week old, 670 miles. New list price on the road £22,422. Our price £19,750. 021 622 1122. Sunday 09073 76768

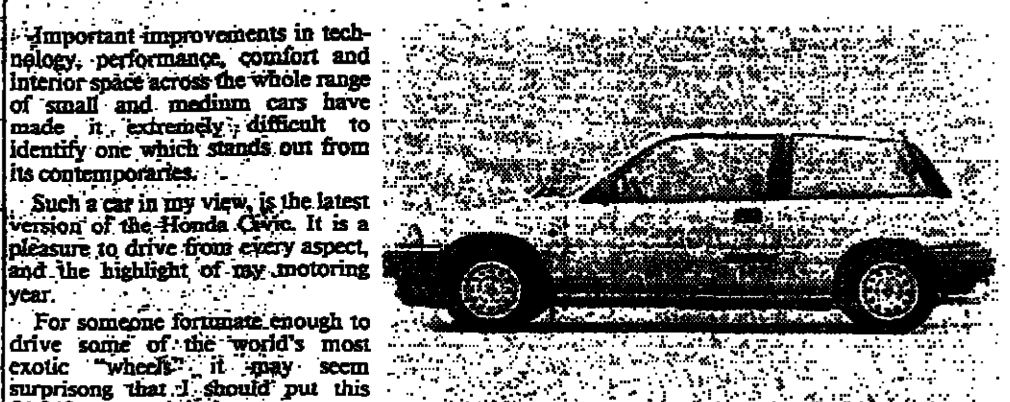
BMW 733i 1978, auto, superb cond throughout. Radio/stereo fitted. All usual refinements. Absolute give-away at £3,350. 01-485 4711 (T).

BMW 528, R reg. Sun roof, manual, power steering, tints, taxed/tested 1 yr. (Recent engine overhaul). Absolutely beautiful cond throughout £1,595. 01-485 4711 (T).

BMW 1982, Y reg. 12,000 miles. Extras. Totally as new. £7,175. Sevenoaks (0732) 810542 office 47485 3221.

Motoring by Clifford Webb

New Honda Civic stands out from the pack



Honda Civic: A pleasure to drive from every aspect

Important improvements in technology, performance, comfort and interior space across the whole range of small and medium cars have made it extremely difficult to identify one which stands out from its contemporaries.

Such a car in my view, is the latest version of the Honda Civic. It is a pleasure to drive from every aspect, and the highlight of my motoring year.

For someone fortunate enough to drive some of the world's most exotic "wheels" it may seem surprisong that I should put this £4,840 super-mini above cars costing 10 times as much, with searing acceleration and maximum speeds in excess of 150 mph.

In fact they have their shortcomings. Some are as nervous to handle as thoroughbred racehorses. Others are cramped and noisy and have gearboxes which defy all attempts to make changes neatly and quietly.

Of course, there is the outstanding ride and luxurious comfort of a Jaguar, or more expensive versions of the Mercedes, and of course I would prefer one of these to the Civic if my budget stretched that far. But even they have not left such a lasting impression of excellence in their class as the Honda.

Vital Statistics
Model: Civic De luxe.
Price: £4,840.
Engine: 1342cc.
Performance: Max speed 101.8 mph, 0 to 60 in 11.2 sec.
Official consumption: Urban 38.7 mpg, 56 mph 57.6 mpg, and 75 mph 44.1 mpg.
Length: 12.5ft.
Insurance: Group under negotiation.

Everything about it felt right from the time I turned the ignition key. The steering is light and positive. The brakes are powerful yet require such minimum pressure to operate that ladies wearing the most flimsy of footwear will find this no inconvenience.

The dashboard layout and instrumentation are a model of clarity and makes some of the car's rivals' more fussy offerings look positively outdated.

But the star attraction of this love-affair is the 1.3 litre engine with three valves per cylinder. It is compact, and extremely light thanks to its aluminium block. Yet it revs so freely and smoothly that when other engines are gasping for breath, the Civic is just getting into its stride. Drivers of a new "British" car out next week will be finding this for themselves. It uses the same engine and gearbox.

The one controversial feature about the Civic is its rear styling. The use of a very long roof to combine compact size with maximum interior space and excellent aerodynamics means that the big glass tailgate is nearly vertical.

Some people are put off by the resulting slab-sided look. I like it, and with the bottom six inches of the glass painted black, it makes the Civic stand out in a crowd of other hatchbacks.

At 12ft 6in overall it is about 6in shorter that the VW Golf and Ford Escort, and 9in shorter than the Austin Maestro. But as these all claim to be at least one class above the super-mini sector, the Civic appears to fall between the two.

I only wish it were British, and draw what consolation there is to be had from the fact that Honda is the manufacturer Austin Rover has chosen as its partner for next generation Rover models.

Nova 'Swinger'

At one time, manufacturere introduced special campaign models only when demand for a particular model had gone flat or they wanted to counter a similar move by a competitor.

Of course, they never called them campaign models in public. That rather gave the game away. They preferred the more inviting "special edition", or even more attractive "limited edition". The latter was always accompanied by a warning that only a few hundred would be built, implying that the motorist who delayed would be too late.

Now a new boost has been given to the "special" by the bitterly contested cut-price war being waged by all car makers – some more openly than others. Manufacturers see the "special" as a way of cutting prices officially.

Cars like Ford's Sierra and Capri Lasers and Nissan's Jubilees contain hundreds of pounds worth of extra fittings and still have a recommended retail price below that of the model they are based on.

In this way, it is hoped that you, the punter, will be so delighted with your bargain that you will forget to demand the substantial discount which is now becoming standard practice in British car showrooms.

General Motors is the latest into the field. It has just announced that two versions of its Spanish-made small car, the Opel Corsa on the Continent and the Vauxhall Nova here, will be "specialized" and carry the designation "Swing". They will be distinguished by a red stripe on bumpers and side mouldings, sports wheels, and the inevitable insignia on both doors.

Equipped with such extras as front door pockets, centre console, sports steering wheel, quartz clock, and trip odometer, the one litre Nova Swing will sell for £4,098 and the 1.2 litre for £4,235. That is some £200 less than the standard models. Oh, I almost forgot. Vauxhall says that only 9,000 will be made.

Saab Cabriolet

Saab is becoming very buoyant these days. Last month, it showed the world's press its first up-market counter to Mercedes, the Saab 9,000 Turbo 16, and announced plans to increase production by 15 per cent, at a time when most of its competitors are worried about the unused capacity eating its head off in their factories.

Now Saab is going one further, with the news this week that the very attractive design-study Cabiolet shown at last year's Frankfurt motor show is going into production.

Based on the 900 Turbo, it will be the Swedish company's first soft-top. It will also be a very international affair. Bodies, engines, and other components will be shipped to the assembly plant Saab operates jointly with Valmet, another Swedish engineering group, in Finland. They will be joined there by electrically operated hoods imported from the US, which is expected to take the lion's share of the new car.

An interesting feature of the model shown at Frankfurt was the glass rear window, which retracts electrically into a protective housing in the boot. It appears to offer a very neat alternative to plastic rear windows which soon become scratched and hazy.

The market for convertibles is on the increase again, after years of falling sales because of American doubts about their safety in roll-over crashes: Saab estimates that US convertible sales alone amount to 100,000 a year with another 50,000 being bought by European motorists.

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280 E 80 (V) manilla, sienna cloth, s/r, c/c 45,000m £7,950
230 E 82 (Y) ivory, black cloth, auto, s/r 27,000m £10,450
200 83 (Y) signal red, black cloth, auto, s/r 21,000m £9,950
280 TE 81 (W) silver blue, black cloth, a/con, rear seats 27,000m £12,950
280 CE 81 (W) silver blue, blue velour, s/r c/c 18,000m £13,950
500 SL 82 (X) champagne/manganese br cloth, abs, r/seats 19,000m £21,950
500 SL 81 (W) silver, blue cloth, extras, 35,000m £17,500
380 SL 82 (X) silver blue, blue cloth, alloys, c/c 21,000m £18,950
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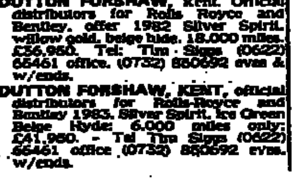
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BEGGS – on 11th June to Gudrun and Michael of 5 Farafan, Illabo, New South Wales, a son.

BERESFORD on 30th May to Marsha (nee Fenwick) & Michael a son Daniel Alexander.

BROOKS. – On June 12 to Sasha and Nigel a son, George Edward.

CHANCE. – On June 14th at St Thomas' Hospital, London to Sarah (née Delany) and Alan, a son.

CONSTANTINE. – On Monday, June 11 at Queen Mary's Roehampton to Priscilla (nee Bartle) and John, a daughter (Helen Priscilla) a sister for Nicholas.

COOPER – On June 8, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Ann and Richard, a daughter (Laura Helen), a sister for Duncan.

COOPER – On Sunday June 3 1984, at The Whittington Hospital, to Elena ...

DEATHS

SEYS LLEWELLYN. On 13th June, 1984, after a short illness bravely borne, Elaine, dearly loved wife of John (Judge Seys Llewellyn) mother of Richard, Geoffrey and Anthony and a grandmother of Andrew, Sarah, Owen and Rhiannon. Funeral Gresford Parish Church, 2 pm, Monday, 18th June, 1984. Family flowers only, donations to NSPCC, c/o Clapper Farm Gresford, Clwyd, LL12 8RR.

SHERWOOD-SMITH. On June 12th, peacefully in Château d'Oex, Switzerland, Monica Fitzgerald, widow of Arthur Denis Sherwood-Smith.

SWORDS. – On June 12 in St George's Hospital, Tooting, Aidan, BDS - NUI of Wimbledon, deeply regretted by his beloved wife Carmel and childern Madeleine, Dominic, Gabrielle, Christy, Franky and Johnny, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends. Requiem at Sacred Heart Church, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, on Monday, June 18 at 11am, followed by interment at Sutton Cemetery. His strength of character in adversity was an example to us all, may he rest in peace.

WALSH. – On June 10th at home after a long and painful illness, May, former managing director of A. W. Lawson & Co. Requiem Mass on Tuesday 19th June at Church of Christ The King, Bramley Rd, Cockfosters. No flowers please. Donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund to Funeral Directors, W. Nodes, 15 Bounds Green Rd, London N22 4HE.

WILLIAMS, AMY CECILIA of 1, Fosseield Road, Midsomer Norton, Bath. Widow of Harold Williams and dear mother of Christopher. In hospital on June 13 aged 85 years. Requiem and funeral service at St Peter's Church, Westfield, Radstock, Bath, on Thursday June 21 at 12.30pm. Followed by private cremation. Donations in lieu of flowers for Save the Children Fund to B. H. Mears, Funeral Directors, 24a Chilcompton Road, Midsomer Norton, Bath.

WINDOWS. – On Tuesday June 12th, 1984, at home after illness borne with exceptional dignity and courage, Percy Edward, husband of Bubbles, brother-in-law of Olive, father of Gordon and Hilary and grandfather of Amanda. Dearly loved by us all. Funeral service will be held at St Andrew's Church, Linton Rd, Oxford on Thursday June 21st at 1.30pm. No flowers please but donations may be sent to Royal Masonic Hospital, c/o Sidney F Glazier, 17 Capel Close, Oxford.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; gardening advice between 7.30 and 7.45; pop music news between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33; cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 MacLeod's Russia. On his fourth journey Donny MacLeod reaches Irkutsk and talks to the descendants of those who were sent to work in the infamous salt mines (r). 9.20 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Jane Hardy (r).
10.55 Cricket: First Test. Peter West introduces coverage of the second day's play at Edgbaston in the match between England and the West Indies. There is further coverage on this channel at 1.40 and on BBC 2 at 2.50 with highlights at 11.10.
1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.25 Heads and Tails. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).
1.40 Cricket: First Test. Further coverage of the second day's play. 3.53 Regional news (not London).
3.55 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.20 Jigsaw. Adrian Hedley presents the last in the series of word games. 4.35 Babar in America, narrated by Peter Ustinov (r).
5.00 Newsround Extra. Paul McDowell considers the role of women in today's athletics, reporting from Greece and Gateshead.
5.10 Children of Fire Mountain. Drama serial set in New Zealand at the turn of the century (r).
5.40 Sixty Minutes.
6.40 The Pink Panther Show. Three cartoons (r).
7.00 Fame. The student's hang-out, Caruso's coffee house, is the focus of blackmail as the crook that holds the lease threatens to close the place down unless his prodigy is enroled in the school.
7.50 Odd One Out. Quiz show presented by Paul Daniels.
8.20 The Time of Your Life. Noel Edmonds re-creates a month in the late Fifties when tonight's mystery guest made his first television appearance on a record-breaking BBC Television programme.
9.00 News with Sue Lawley.
9.25 The Royal International Horse Show introduced by David Vine at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley are the commentators for The Midland Bank Championship for the King George V Gold Cup.
10.45 Pinkerton's Progress. Comedy series about the staff at a minor public school (r).
11.15 News headlines and weather.
11.20 Film: Slaughterhouse-Five (1972) starring Michael Sacks and Ron Liebman. Science fiction adventure based on the book by Kurt Vonnegut about a young man who is told that his life and death have been pre-ordained and that he must concentrate the time left on the most fulfilling aspects of his life. Directed by George Roy Hill. Ends at 1.05.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News From Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; consumer news at 6.40 and 8.45; angling at 6.45; exercises at 6.50, 8.53, 9.07 and 9.14; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; James Sikking at 7.40 and 8.15; pop video at 7.55; holiday health at 8.25; television highlights at 8.34.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Flora and fauna that survive on rocks. 9.50 History in old hospitals. 10.09 A child's responsibilities at a Summer Camp. 10.26 Language used for sympathy and hostility. 10.46 Bomb Calorimetry. 11.05 Gwen Grant's diaries. 11.22 Cartoon version of Many Moons, a James Thurber tale. 11.40 The Reproductive system.
11.55 Wattoo-Wattoo. Cartoon series. 12.00 Alfie Atkins. Animated adventures of a little rascal. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. 12.30 The English Garden. John Gielgud and the work of "Capability" Brown (r).
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 About Britain. On Les Casquets, a crop of rock seven miles west of Alderney in the Channel Islands. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. Derek Batey talks to Lenny Bennett about his life and career.
2.30 Return of the Saint. Simon Templar's life is suddenly in peril when he witnesses a murder in a remote Italian village (r). 3.30 Sons and Daughters.
4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 Dangermouse in episode five of The Tower of Terror (r). 4.25 The Fantastic Adventures of Mr Rossi.
4.50 Freetime. Mick Robertson and Kim Goody with viewers' jokes plus music from the band, Impulse. 5.15 The Young Doctors. Drama in an Australian hospital.
5.45 News. 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show. Dickie Davies and his team take a look at the lighter side of London life.
7.00 Winner Takes All. Quiz show presented by Jimmy Tarbuck.
7.30 Simon and Simon. The brothers'-run detective agency has been engaged to look into the mystery re-appearance of a man who was thought to have drowned five years ago.
8.30 Pull the Other One. The first of a new series of comedies starring Michael Elphick and Susan Tracy. Tonight, en route for the West Country, grandma is taken ill. (Oracle titles page 170) (see Choice).
9.00 Shine On Harvey Moon. Episode three of the comedy drama about an ex-Royal Air Force man trying to make his way in post Second World [illegible] Clyde Street. (Oracle titles page 170).
10.00 News.
10.30 The London Programme. Gavin Weightman with a report on the plight of London's mentally ill who have been released from hospital for "rehabilitation" in hostels, bed and breakfast hotels and bed-sitters.
11.00 Benson. The butler is mugged [illegible] governor's mansion.
11.30 South of Watford. Ben Elton profiles the pop group Madness.
12.00 Highway Patrol*. Vintage American crime series starring Broderick Crawford (r) followed by Night Thoughts from Fr Michael Hollings.


Lila Kaye and Michael Elphick (ITV, 8.30 pm)

● PULL THE OTHER ONE (ITV, 8.30pm). Central Television's comedy series that is unveiled tonight, was penned by Michael McStay who says he is fortunate in being able to see much humour in even the grimmest situations. It is a gift that he shares with the late Alfred Hitchcock. And indeed, the central situation in tonight's inaugural episode is wholly Hitchcockian: family sets off on a motoring holiday, with old battle-axe of a mother-in-law squeezed into the back seat; mother-in-law expires without warning and is bundled up on the roof rack; car is stolen, complete with unusual cargo. *Pull the Other One* has started well. It begins with the obvious advantage of having a cast of seasoned comedy players that

CHOICE

includes Michael Elphick who is blessed with a doleful countenance that he puts to excellent use.

● Radio 3 is surely on to a winner with TCHAIKOVSKY: A FATEFUL GIFT (10.15pm): eight Friday night programmes tracing the composer's life and analysing his music, accompanied by eight Saturday afternoon programmes (the first at 2.00pm tomorrow) in which the music, heard in excerpts on Friday nights, will be played in full. I have heard none of the Friday night programmes, but the fact that the resident presenter is David Brown, Tchaikovsky's biographer, who is also Professor of Musicology at Southampton University, gives one every confidence that the very least he will do is repair the damage caused by Ken Russell's vulgar distortions in his cinema film about the great composer.

● DEAR MAX, DEAR TOM, Mary Benson's two-part feature based on the correspondence between the anguished American writer Thomas Wolfe and his balming editor, Max Perkins, which I highly recommended the other day, ends tonight (Radio 3, 8.15pm). If you heard part one, there is no possibility that you will want to miss this chance to learn about the regretable way the relationship ended. Director Christopher Venning has given us a literary gem, and Rolf Saxon (as Wolfe) and Bruce Boa (as Perkins) have polished it with great care and affection.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths Methods: Catenary Approximation. 6.30 Measure for Measure: 1. 6.55 Something New Under the Sun? 7.20 The Symmetry of Nature. 7.45 Chemical Equilibrium. Ends at 8.10.
9.00 Ceefax.
9.08 Daytime on Two: A profile of one of the poorest towns in one of the poorest southern states in the United States. 9.30 Living with a mentally handicapped older brother or sister. 9.52 Ceefax. 10.15 Lesley Judd inspects the words on a food label. 10.40 Mindstretchers. 10.45 Ceefax. 11.00 An artist's individuality. 11.22 The Ice Age. With subtitles for the hearing impaired. 11.44 Finding Employment.
12.05 The use of computers in filing and reorganization. 12.30 Ceefax. 12.55 Polymer engineering. 1.20 Ceefax. 2.01 Play: Good Neighbours, by Leslie Stewart. 2.30 Frank O'Connor's short story, Masculine Protest.
2.50 Cricket and Tennis. Live coverage from the second day's play in the First Test match between England and the West Indies at Edgbaston and of the quarter-final matches in the Stella Artois Tennis Championships at London's Queen's Club.
6.45 News summary with subtitles.
6.50 Eight Days a Week. Presenter Robin Denselow with a review of the week's main rock and pop events, the latest record and video releases, films and books. His guest reviewers are Gary Kemp, Sandie Shaw and Bill Nelson.
7.20 America. Part eight of Alistair Cooke's personal history of the United States (r).
8.10 My Music. Lighthearted test of musical knowledge between Frank Muir, John Amis, Ian Wallace and Denis Norden. The questionmaster is Steve Race.
8.35 Gardeners' World. Geoff Hamilton and Clay Jones at Doreen Roberts's two-year old garden at Lower Lydbrook in Gloucestershire.
9.00 Empire. The final episode of the American comedy serial about the machinations of an international conglomerate. Starrig Patrick Macnee as the Machiavellian president, Calvin Cromwell.
9.25 All Our Working Lives. The penultimate programme in the series tracing Britain at work in the twentieth century examines the evolution of the electronics industry (Ceefax titles page 270).
10.25 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.
11.10 Cricket First Test. Highlights of the second day's play at Edgbaston. Ends at 11.45.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Racing. Live coverage of four races from York – the Stephen Easten Stakes (2.45); the El Capistrano Villas Handicap (3.15); the San Juan de Capistrano Handicap (3.45); and the El Capistrano Playa Stakes (4.15) – and three from Sandown – the Polycell-Willie Carson Apprentice Challenge Handicap (3.00); the Laurent Perrier Rose Champagne Stakes (3.30); and the Foltene Hair Fitness Alington Stakes (4.00)
4.30 Cartoon Carnival
5.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. American comedy series set in an ailing commercial radio station where, this week the new programme director uses his charms on the station manager's mother in order to acquire a new transmitter.
5.30 The Addams Family* Ghoulish humour from the odd family. This afternoon, the crafty uncle Fester uses bluster and electronic gadgetry to win a job with the insurance firm that has just cancelled the Addams policy.
6.00 High Road. A concert given by the Birmingham ska band, UB40.
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.30 Right to Reply. Presented by Gus Macdonald. Nalgo accuses Diverse Reports's Peter Clarke of misrepresentation and biased reporting.
8.00 A Week in Politics presented by Peter Jay includes a report on the Social Democrats' after the Euro elections and the Portsmouth South by-election. Dr David Owen will be interviewed.
8.40 What the Papers Say. With freelance journalist Alexander Chancellor.
9.00 Babble. Comedy panel game between two teams of celebrities.
9.30 It Takes a Worried Man. Taking the advice offered for once Roath takes a break at his boss's thatched country cottage with the lovely Liz as nursemaid. Sounds idyllic? It doesn't turn out that way for our depressed hero.
10.00 Cheers. The last episode of the American comedy series set in a Boston bar.
10.30 Sex Matters. This final programme of the series examining the importance of sex in relationships is the one that was originally planned to open the series. The programme examines and discusses some of the problems and difficulties in a sexual relationship.
11.15 Film: After Office Hours* (1935) starring Clark Gable and Constance Bennett. A mystery comedy about a wealthy socialite who joins her editor in tracking down a murderer. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard.
12.35 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayers. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Letters. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 My Kind of Music. Elgar Lustgarten's favourites (r).
9.45 Feedback with Susan Marling.
10.00 News; International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: Man Management by Brian Glanville. Read by the author.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Analysis.
11.48 Natural Selection. Animals and proverbs.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice. Banks and bankers.
12.27 My Music. Panel game, with Steve Race asking the questions. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One. News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour from Birmingham. Includes an interview with Viscountess Cobham, chairman of the NSPCC. Also, the third episode of Little Sister.
3.00 News; The Moon and Sixpence by W Somerset Maugham. Dramatised in four episodes (2). With Patrick Allen and Ronald Pickup (r).†
4.00 News; Time For Verse 4: The Poetry of Disaster.†
4.10 Plato to Nato. An introduction to political thought (5) Rousseau and Smith. With Brian Redhead, Dr Robert Wokler, and Dr John Robertson.
4.40 Story Time: Laughing Gas by P G Wodehouse (10). Read by David McAlister.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 7.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of transport. A 'live' edition from the frigate HMS Boxer, the 4,400-tonne ship that can reach her 30-knot speed with an acceleration that would allow her to outrun many a speed boat. Clive Jacobs presents tonight's edition from the frigate's bridge.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights, with Margaret Howard.†
8.20 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.45 Any Questions? from Middlesbrough. With Peter Marsh, Geoffrey Robertson, Jean Denton, and Dr Patrick Nuttgens.
9.30 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's edition includes comment on James Duff's play The War at Home: and the Giles Cooper Awards.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: Far Away and Long Ago by W H Hudson. Abridged in ten parts (5) The Man of Blood. The reader: Ian Holm.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.00 Today in Parliament.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending. A satirical review of the week's news.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4. 11.00 Happily Ever After? 11.30 Euromagazine. 12.30-1.00 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Child Care. 12.30 Alternative Families. 12.45 Adoption and Fostering.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Grieg's overture In Autumn; Crusell's Clarinet Quartet Op 7 (King/Allegri); Bruch's Suite for Large Orchestra;† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Copland's El Salon Mexico; Albeniz's Suite Espanola Op 47 (Bream, guitar); Barber's Excursions Op 20 (Brownridge, piano); and Chavez's Sinfonia India.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Monteverdi. Madrigals of Love and War. With Nigel Rogers (tenor), Patrizia Kwella (soprano), David Thomas (bass), Musica Antiqua of Cologne; and Les Arts Florissants.
10.00 Wolfgang Manz: piano recital. Bach's prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor (Book 1); Brahms's Three Intermezzi Op 117; Debussy's Suite bergamasque; and Liszt's Harmonies du soir.†
10.55 Langham Chamber Orchestra: Respighi's Three Botticelli Pictures; Lutoslawski's Five Popular Melodies; and Ibert's Divertissement.†
11.40 Wolf and Castelnuovo-Tedesco: Wolf's Songs from the Italian Song-book; and Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Five Shakespeare Songs. Kenneth Bowen (tenor) and Paul Hamburger (piano).†
12.10 BBC Scottish SO: with Barry Douglas (piano). Part one. Humperdinck's overture Hansel and Gretel; and Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 3.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: monitored foreign radio broadcasts.
1.20 Concert: part two. Roger Quilter's A Children's Overture; and Borodin's Symphony No 2.†
2.00 Equale Brass: Crosse's Chime; George Lloyd's A miniature triptych; and Gershwin's (arr Martin Cotton) Pictures from Shall We Dance?†
2.45 Bartok and Ravel: Budapest SO play Bartok's Dance Suite; and Ravel's La Valse.†
3.20 Duphly: Bob Van Asperen (harpsichord) plays La Forqueray; Medée; Les Graces; Menuets in D; La Felix; Chaconne.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from the Cathedral Church of Christ, Liverpool – live. 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of David Hoult's selections.†
6.30 Music for Two Guitars: Evangelos and Liza play works by Soler (arr Evangelos and Liza) and Rodrigo.†
7.00 British Oboe Music: Sarah Francis (oboe) with Richard Nunn (piano) play Bush's Northumbrian Impressions; Malcolm Arnold's Sonatina; and Paul Reade's Aspects of a Landscape.†
7.30 Llandaff Festival 1984: BBC Welsh SO; Cardiff Polyphonic Choir (women's voices); and Salvatore Accardo (violin). Conductor: Louis Fremaux. Part one. Hoddinott's Symphony No 6 (Odyssey); and Bruch's Violin Concerto No 1.†
8.15 Dear Max, Dear Tom: Second of two programmes based on the correspondence between Thomas Wolfe (played by Rolf Saxon) and his editor Max Perkins (Bruce Boa).†
8.35 Llandaff Festival 1984: part two. Holst's The Planets.†
9.30 The Snake Eater: Vazha Pshavela's poem (translated by Donald Rayfield), with Fraser Kerr as the Poet and Jack McKenzie as Mindia Pshavela who acquired superhuman strength by eating snake flesh.†
10.05 Renaissance Wind Music: New London Consort are the performers.†
10.15 Tchaikovsky: A Fateful Gift. The music, life and character of the Russian composer. First of eight programmes, presented by David Brown. 1. The Beginnings. With Mike Gwilym as Tchaikovsky.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: Open University. 6.15-6.55 and 11.20pm-12.20am. Medium Wave only: Cricket: Second day's play in the First Test: England v West Indies. 10.55am-6.30pm.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight. 6.00 Mark Page. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Bruno Brookes. 4.30 Select-A-Disc, with Janice Long. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable, with Richard Skinner. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 9.00 The Friday Rock Show (s) with Andy Batten-Foster. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 9.00pm). Major bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 6.30am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW). 4.00am Colin Berry † 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jones.† including 1.05; 2.02 Sport. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford† from Blackpool, including 3.02; 4.02 Sport 4.05 David Hamilton† including 5.05; 6.02 Sport 6.05 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Cricket Scores; Friday Night is Music Night direct from The Grand Theatre, Blackpool. Joan Savage returns to her home town to sing We Don't Make Each Other Laugh Any More. Other star singers are John Brecknock and the Irish opera singer Nial Murray. Also, Blackpool Festival Chorus. 8.20-8.40 Interval. 9.30 The Organist Entertains 9.55 Sport. 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket. 10.30 Take Your Partners 11.00 Jeremy Beadle's Nightcap 1.00 am Jean Challis† 3.00-4.00 Dave Gelly†

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 At the Piano 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Patrick Martyn's Music Box 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The World of Singing 8.30 A Chapter of Adventures 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the Scottish Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Jazz for the Asking 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre 2.15 Letterbox 2.30 Cricket 2.45 In the Meantime. 2.55 Ulster Newsletter. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook First of three programmes on Good Neighbour Week, from Dumfries, Scotland. Colin Hamilton presents the live transmissions (the other two are at 7.00pm and 01.15am) 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science In Action. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four hours 5.30 Middlemarch. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Villette. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 My Heroes have Always Been Cowboys. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah And Company 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Letterbox. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Byng At Large. 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 1.22pm-1.25 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 10.45-11.35 Week In Week Out. 11.35-11.36 News headlines. 11.36-1.10am Film: Sgt Matlovich vs the US Air Force (1977). 1.10 Weather. Scotland: 1.20pm-1.25 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 10.45-11.15 The Beechgrove Garden. 11.15-11.20 News and weather. 1.05am Close. Northern Ireland: 1.22pm-1.25 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 10.45-11.15 As I Roved Out. 11.15-11.20 News and weather. 1.05am News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 10.45 East – Weekend. Midlands – Bodypower. North – A Chance to Meet . . . Diz Disley. North East – Coast to Coast. North West – Outlook. South – Southern Life. South West – Southwest Seasons. West – Video Magic. 1.05am Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Yn Eu Cynefin. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Hyn o Fyd. 2.55 Racing. 4.25 Countdown. 4.55 Lan Lofft. 5.05 Ffalach Heulyn. 5.30 Addams Family. 6.00 High Band, UB40. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Llun Ar y Sgrin. 8.00 Pushing the Limits. 8.30 Cheers. 9.00 Glas y Dorlan. 9.30 Y Byd Yn Ei Le. 10.15 Film: The Outcasts. 11.35 Soap. 12.05am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Crisis in Sun Valley. 3.15-3.30 Hear Here. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.35 Film: Portrait of a Stripper. (Lesley Ann Warren). 1.20am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Genevieve. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 10.34 Benson. 11.05 Film: Spectre. 12.45am Closedown.

HTV As London except, 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Small Voice* 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 In The Garden. 10.30 West This Week. 11.00 Film: Melvin Purvis – G-Man (Dale Robertson). 12.45 Closedown.

HTV WALES As London except. 9.30am-9.45 Wales And The Sea. 11.05-11.20 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales At Six. 10.30 Elinor. 11.15 Film: G-Man As HTV West. 12.40am Closedown.

TVS As London except. 1.20pm-1.30 News: 2.00 Falcon Crest. 3.00-3.30 Judi. 5.15-5.45 Take The High Road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 University Challenge. 10.30 Boat Show. 11.00 Irish RM. 12.00 Marie Gordon Price in Concert. 12.30am Company. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: To Dorothy a Son (Shelley Winters).* 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Calendar. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.30 am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.00-3.30 Film: To Dorothy a Son. (Shelley Winters). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Gambit. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.05 Film: Innocent Bystanders, (Donald Pleasance) Spy Thriller. 1.05am Anthology. Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. 2.30 Levkas Man. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Nature Trail. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Looking at Leisure. 10.30 Database. 11.00 Film: The Knack . . . And How To Get It (Rita Tushingham). 12.35am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Genevieve. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Benson. 11.05 Film: Spectre. Tale of the supernatural. 12.45 am Postscript. Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 On the Market. 2.00 Film: Call Her Mom (Connie Stevens). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.05-7.00 Weekend. 10.30 Teachers Only. 11.00 Film: Frogs (Ray Milland). 12.40 am Portraits of a Legend. 1.10 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. 2.30-4.00 Film: Who Goes There! (Valerie Hobson). 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Database. 10.30 Church Report. 11.00 Devlin Connection. 11.55 Witness. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00 Film: The Brigand of Kandahar (Ronald Lewis). 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Vintage Quiz. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 Film: Fear in the Night (Judy Geeson). 12.15 am That's Hollywood. 12.45 Three's Company, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Trygon Factor (Stewart Granger). 3.30 Joanie Loves Chachi. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Just Our Luck. 10.35 Ways and Means. 11.05 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am EMI Short. 12.30 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Clegg's People. 2.30 Falcon Crest. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 10.30 Crossfire. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 11.55 Bizarre. 12.25 News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat





It's hat time again – a pre-Ascot hat show in a Covent Garden, London, restaurant included these unusual designs from collections by David Shilling, Robert Cooke and Nicole Marks.

How Sikhs' holy shrine became a 'killing ground'

Michael Hamlyn, South Asia correspondent of *The Times*, was the first British newspaperman to visit Amritsar since the invasion of the Golden Temple..

Outside the main entrance of the Golden Temple of Amritsar is in normal times a busy market. Today, it is shuttered. No pilgrims throng the forecourt. A barbed wire entanglement blocks the gate. A knot of soldiers stand with their weapons cradled in their arms.

The white plaster facade of the three-storey-high building is pockmarked where bullets have punched away the outer skin revealing the blood-red brick beneath. Between the ribbed domes of the minarets, rough brick gun emplacements, built during the past few months, are pitted and scarred. A cascade of rubble shows where a higher calibre shot struck home.

Away to the left are twin towers, said to have been built by the greatest Sikh ruler, Maharajah Ranjit Singh. Now they are topless. The gun emplacements that the Sikh militants defending the temple built on them to command views into and around the shrine, were blown away.

"We took the top off the towers and off the water tower nearby before we started," Major-General Kuldip Singh Brar, the divisional commander in charge of the assault on the Sikhs' holiest shrine, said.

He is himself a clean-shaven Sikh. The general, the Corps Commander, and the General Officer Commanding Western Command, Lieutenant-General Sundarji, were all taken by surprise by the ferocity of the defence of the temple.

"If you ask if there was a failure of intelligence," General Sundarji said, "the answer is yes."

To stand before the Akal Takht, the immortal throne of Sikh authority both spiritual and temporal, is to get an impression of the extent of that failure.

On the marble pavement in a small open square surrounded on four sides by sandbagged or bricked gun emplacements, 50 Indian soldiers including 17 commandos, died. This is the spot the soldiers call "the killing ground."

The facade of the Akal Takht is ruined. The octagonal pillars supporting the open verandahs are fallen. The whole of the left side has crumbled into rubble. Of the blue and white mosiac above the windows only a fragment is left. The golden frieze above the second floor has all but gone. The onion-shaped dome looks like a peeled orange with two or three segments removed.

Inside was the Sikh extremists' stronghold. To protect the three-storey building they had 30 light machine guns. The charred second-floor room, near where Sant Jarnail Bhindranwale gave his final interviews to the press, was ankle-deep in spent cartridges.

Miraculously, however, the holiest room in Akal Takht, the Kotha Sahib, where the Sikhs' bible, *Guru Granth Sahib*, is brought to rest each night, is virtually untouched. A few light fittings hang loose, and a mirror is cracked but that is all.

The generals explaining the assault reiterate time and again that the troops had taken heavy casualties because of the voluntary restriction on firing even in the direction of the temple's holiest of holies, the Harjmandir Sahib.

Inside this sanctorum the *granthis*, the priests of the temple, have begun again the recitation of prayers sung to historical *rajas* and broadcast through loudspeakers. The temple, though, is empty, save for a company of soldiers clearing up.

Where before there were throngs of pilgrims, a few *jawans* are cleaning out a grende factory the extremists built above the eastern gate. There they also manufactured crude but effective Sten guns.

Beyond the eastern gate all is quiet now. The offices and lodging houses are smoke-stained and bullet pocked, though the resistance was less there than in the temple proper.

But it was here that 80 people died *after* they were arrested. According to General Brar, they died "when miscreants among them began lobbing grenades in an effort to escape."

Official figures of those who died in the attack are now as follows: Officers killed: four; wounded: 13; junior commissioned officers killed: four; wounded; 18; other ranks killed: 76; wounded: 231. Civilians killed: 492; wounded: 86; civilians "aprehended 1,417.

Longbridge strike collapses

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover executives were working late last night to prepare for the resumption of full production at their Longbridge and Cowley car manufacturing plants which have been at a standstill for the past fortnight, with more than 18,000 workers laid off.

The move came after the collapse yesterday of a strike by 300 transport drivers demanding the reinstatement of a colleague dismissed for striking a foreman.

Faced by management determination that the man would not be reemployed, the drivers voted to return to work on Monday.

The dispute cost production of more than 20,000 cars worth about £100m at showroom prices, and threatend the launch of the new Rover 200 small car being made at Longbridge.

Last night the company said the launch would go ahead on Tuesday as planned.

Motoring, page 23

Union to boycott NCB ballot

Continued from page 1

But the present dispute was called on an area-by-area basis and the miners' president has ruled out of order repeated calls from moderate coalfield leaders that there should be a national ballot.

The miners' executive has also made official the strike by pitmen in Lancashire, where four-fifths of the men are out, despite a ballot in the coalfield which went convincingly in favour of remaining at work.

The union is taking further steps to isolate the steel industry from its coke and coal supplies, arguing that it is up to the main steel union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, to approach the NUM for a national agreement on the supply of just enough fuel to keep the industry ticking over but not producing any steel.

There are no signs yet of such an approach, but the decision puts at risk the steelworks at Ravenscraig in Scotland and Llanwern in South Wales.

There was increasing acrimony between the coal board and the union yesterday after the breakdown of Wednesday's talks at a Rotherham hotel. Each side blamed the other for the failure, and hurled charges of belligerance and intransigence.

Mr MacGregor accused the union of exploiting its members for political purposes and Mr Scargill counter-charged that the board's chairman was a puppet of a "paranoic" Mrs Thatcer who was pulling the strings to smash the union.

Extra for redundancies

Continued from page 1

The supplementary estimate also seeks additional provision of nearly £270m to meet the increase in last year's deficit as a result of the strike, and a further £12.5m for social grants "in connexion with pit closures".

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, told the Commons on June 5 that the loss for 1983-84 was expected to be about £875m, compared with the £600m deficit grant already approved by Parliament.

He also said that yesterday's estimates were expected to increase total subsidies to the industry to £1,300m for the last financial year; the equivalent of £130 per week for each man on the NCB's colliery books.

The new redundancy payments scheme provides, for the first time, lump sum payments of £1,000 for each year of service for men between the ages of 21 and 49, in addition to state benefit. While no pension would be attached, a man of 49 could receive as much as £36,480, provided his job is threatened by pit closure.

Comecon issues

The first Comecon summit for 15 years apparently failed to resolve a number of important issues, despite the adoption of a joint declaration on international economic cooperation

Page 5

Maxwell change

Mr Robert Maxwell, the BPCC chairman, said yesterday that he is seeking a successor for himself as managing director so he can concentrate on new ventures

Page 15

Hose ban spreads as drought worsens

By Kenneth Gosling

Millions of people face a ban on the use of hosepipes from next week as parts of the country face their worst drought for years.

Rainfall has been so poor in Wales that yesterday the Welsh Water Authority reported the driest spring since 1938. In the West Country, where conditions are the worst for 10 years, there was a further warning of increased demand as the population doubles with the arrival of the holiday season.

In the southern half of the country there is little prospect of rain until next Tuesday. The South West Water Authority has applied for drought orders to enable more water to be drawn from local rivers.

There was a small amount of rain in the West a fortnight ago, which topped up some rivers, but there has been little since.

Mr Len Hill, the authority chairman, said there would be a total ban on hosepipe use from June 22. "Our local rivers and reservoirs are at their lowest levels for years and the long-term weather forecast is not encouraging", he said.

Only the Exeter, Tiverton and east Devon areas are likely to escape for the present.

In Wales drought orders have been in force since last month in the Taff and Usk areas and from tomorrow consumers in north-west Carmarthen, Preseli and South Pembrokeshire face hose bans.

The Yorkshire and North-West authorities also face problems, though not quite as severe.

Halifax and Huddersfield are on hosepipe bans and in the North-west there are similar restrictions in Bolton, Rossendale and Rochdale. West Cumbria, covering the Whitehaven area, is also affected.

The authorities involved are not yet considering further restrictions, such as applying rotas on consumers, but will be watching the situation carefully between now and August. "We might even get some rain", a South West Authority spokesman said.

April over England and Wales was the driest since 1957 and the fourth driest this century.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh presents the British Amateur Athletic Board trophies and world record plaques at Buckingham Palace, 10.30; and as President of the City and Guilds of London Institute, awards the 1984 Prince Philip medal, 11.30; and later attends a luncheon given by the Institute at the Connaught Hotel, 12.30.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief The Gordon Highlanders, attends the annual regimental dinner at the Caledonian Club, Halkin Street, SW11, 8.05.

Princess Anne attends the Essex Agricultural Society's Essex Show, 11.30.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, visits the flower festival at St Clement Danes, Strand, 2.30.

New exhibitions

Channel tunnel: a lesson in hope; Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Elton Gallery, Ironbridge, Telford; Mon to Sun 10 to 6 (ends Oct 7).

Bath in Black and White: The Corridor Galleries, The Corridor, High Street, Bath; Mon to Sun 10 to 6.

Last chance to see

Work by Sylvia Dillon-Gibbons, Gillian Lawson and Judy Massingham; Halesworth Gallery, Steeple End, Halesworth, Suffolk; Mon to Sat 11 to 5.

Work by Henry Lamb; City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester; Tues to Sat 10 to 6.

Exhibitions in progress

Views from Ulster: photographs; Peacock Gallery, Pinebank House Arts Centre, Tullygally Rd, Craigavon, Northern Ireland; Mon to Fri 10.00 to 5.00; (ends June 29).

Jane Carpanini's paintings; National Museum of Wales, Llanberis, Gwynedd; Mon to Sat 10.00 to 5.00, Sun 1.30 to 5.00; (ends June 23).

Photographs by Russell Sedgfield; The Museum, 41 Long Street, Devizes; Tues to Sat 11.00 to 1.00 and 2.00 to 5.00; (ends June 30).

Scotland in Mixed Media; Gladstone's Land Gallery, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2 to 4.30; (ends June 24).

Music

Recital by young musicians of the Peter Symonds college; Menuhin Room, Central Library, Portsmouth; 12.45.

Recital by Pat Kerr (mezzo soprano) and Brian Kemp (piano); School of Education, London Road Campus, Reading University; 1.

Concert by the Edmund Memorial High School; Coventry Cathedral; 1.

Harp recital by Marisa Robles; The Priory Church, Leominster; 7.30.

Concert by the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra; St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by the Bristol Schools Music Society; Colston Hall; Colston Street, Bristol; 7.30.

Bowdon Festival Concert by the Brodsky String Quartet; Dunham Massey Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire; 7.30.

Talks, lectures

The Englishman in Old English Poetry; by K. Crossley-Holland; Guildhall, Winchester; 8.

General

A Place in the Country: flower festival at Killerton House, Broadclyst, Nr Exeter; 11 to 6; (ends June 17).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,457

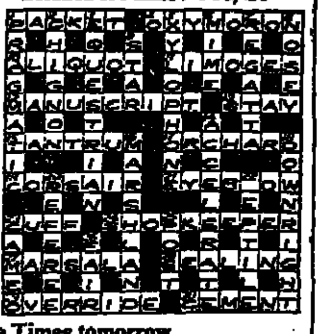
ACROSS

1 Close down in a panic? (4,2).
5 Avoid fish and poultry? (8).
9 Ability to make a comfortable living (10).
10 Initial letter gives sound start to drive, of course. That's swell! (4).
11 Created only to be classical land of legend (8).
12 Pass on information initially to politician with cunning (6).
13 Wooden actor (4).
15 Manipulator on board in exchange for surgeon (8).
18 Does this anguish cause one's hair to come out? (8).
19 Put away money in this garment (4).
21 Published – and is prosecuted as a result (6).
23 Ex-lover has me all of a dither about daughter (3,5).
25 One of the drugs to give a horse (4).
26 Met Ronnie's new order for soup (10).
27 Computer could be ready for the summer (8).
28 In last resort, doctor is virtually the right answer (6).

DOWN

2 Kind of tower or gate of dreams (5).
3 Contingent sets out on purpose with ten sections (9).
4 Alkali for drug has been ordered (6).
5 Play a risky shot (9,6).
6 Openings for Indians round Victoria (8).
7 Began to smoke though well lubricated (3,2).
8 For use in a disturbance it's wicked (9).
14 Put back controls on gallery (9).
16 Outcome of love-drama in taxi I left (2,7).
17 Having an executive role, he puts notices on the island (8).
20 Port endlessly passed on the wrong way! (6).
22 Last letter to be accepted in Britain for Soviet citizen (5).
24 Shocks coming from spirits (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,456



Prize crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Food prices

With Ascot and Wimbledon almost upon us, thoughts turn to English strawberries. Though a little late this year, or perhaps because of it, few people would deny getting a real thrill at the sight of this lovely fruit. In shops and supermarkets they range from 60 to 80p a half pound punnet.

Spanish apricots are cheaper this week at 40 to 70p a pound. Spanish and Italian peaches, 12 to 35p each. English and Hungarian gooseberries at 40 to 45p a pound. Avocados, 35 to 70p each, and Spanish melons range from 50p to £2.00. The first British Iceberg lettuce is available now at 65 to 90p each. Cos lettuce 30 to 35p, Webbs 30 to 35p each. English Tomatoes are a real bargain at 28 to 45p a pound. Lamb prices have dropped sharply again this week; ranging from £1.43 to £2.00 a pound for whole leg, £1.66 to £2.39 for loin chops, and 85p to £1.39 for whole shoulders. Beef shows varying trends, with Topside and silverside from £1.93 to £2.34, fore rib on the bone £1.19 to £1.72 and stewing beef £1.29 to £1.64 a pound. Pork prices are more or less unchanged since last week. Pork sausages, 60 to 89p, and beef sausages 54 to 79p a pound. Dewhurst are selling pork chops this week at £1.38 a pound.

Top films

The top box-office films in London:
1 (–) Another County
2 (1) Breakdance
3 (2) The Evil That Men Do
4 (4) Greystoke
5 (3) The Naked Face
6 (–) Emmanuelle IV
7 (5) Against All Odds
8 (6) Terms of Endearment
9 (–) Hot Dog . . . The Movie
10 (7) Swann in Love

The top films in the provinces:
1 Police Academy
2 Over the Brooklyn Bridge
3 Tank
4 The Dead Zone
5 Under Fire

Supplied by *Screen International*

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.54
Austria Sch	27.65	26.05
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	1.85	1.78
Denmark Kr	14.31	13.61
Finland Mkk	8.35	7.90
France Fr	11.91	11.41
Germany DM	3.90	3.71
Greece Dr	159.00	149.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	335.00	319.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.18
Norway Kr	11.17	10.62
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.02
Spain Pta	216.00	205.00
Sweden Kr	11.63	11.03
Switzerland Fr	3.26	3.09
USA $	1.43	1.38
Yugoslavia Dnr	185.00	175.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 349.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 18.3 at 816.2.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Parliamentary Pensions Etc Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (11): Health and Social Security Bill, committee, second day.

Anniversaries

Edvard Grieg was born at Bergen, Norway, 1843. Thomas Campbell, poet, died at Boulogne, 1844.

King John sealed Magna Carta at Runnymeade, near Windsor, 1215. Capt J. Alcock and Lt A. Whitten-Brown landed near Clifden, co Galway, after flying from St John's, Newfoundland (1,950 miles) in 16 hours 27 minutes – the first direct non-stop crossing of the Atlantic, 1919.

Roads

The Midlands: A34: Contraflow between Stone and Newcastle at Strongfold. M1: Contraflow between junction 24 (Loughborough) and junction 25 (Nottingham). M1: Contraflow at junction 22 (Ashby).

Wales and West: A55: Restrictions between Chester to Colwyn Bay at Ewloe roundabout; contraflow at Llanddulais bypass. M5: All traffic sharing one carriageway between junction 12 (Gloucester) and junction 14 (Thornbury); southbound entry slip closed at junction 13, diversion signed via junction 14. A38: Lane closures between Plymouth and Exeter at Plympton Hill under bridge, Marsh Mills, Lee Mill and Halden Hill.

The North: A167: At Ferryhill, Merrington Lane (B6287) closed. A57: Two way traffic at junction of Regent Rd and Comns St, Salford. A6110: Delays along existing carriageway of Leeds southern ring road, W Yorkshire.

Scotland: A92: Diversion at A909 junction Burntisland roundabout. A98: Single line traffic at Inchgower Bridge, Buckie. M8: Outside lane, near junction 13, closed on both carriageways between 9.30 am and 4.30 pm, Glasgow. A85: Road works on Riverside Drive at Dundee Airport.

Information supplied by the AA

Traffic warning

Motorists are advised to avoid central London tomorrow when Trooping the Colour takes place. Horse Guards approach road will be closed from 9 am and many other streets in the area will be closed from 9.45 am. Normal traffic will resume after 1.30 pm.

Sealink

Sealink sailings to the Channel Islands from Weymouth and Portsmouth returned to normal last night.

The papers

The *Daily Star*, commenting on the latest post office raid, says: "Acting, as they say, on information received, police stake out a London post office for two days. Then they swoop, and in a volley of shots, two men are badly injured. But those men are unarmed. And we must ask why such massive use of force was necessary. The paper adds that there are already uneasy suspicions that the police are resorting to firearms far too often and far too readily. It says: "Commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, must hold a full inquiry into why and how the two men were mown down. The Home Office must closely monitor that inquiry. And the nation must have clear assurances that gun law does not rule on our streets.

Commenting on Mr Ian MacGregor's, Chairman of the National Coal Board, call for a national miners ballot, The *Sun* says: "Already Arthur Scargill says he will tell his men to have nothing to do with it. But something has to be done to discover whether the rank and file want to continue a strike that could eventually wreck their industry. It's certainlyu worth a try."

Weather forecast

An area of high pressure will persist over much of Britain while weak troughs of low pressure move NE over some N and W areas.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N, NE England, E Anglia, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands: dry, sunny periods, wind N light, max temp 22C (72F).

S W England, S Wales: rather cloudy, fog and occasional drizzle on windward coasts, wind W light, max temp 19C (66F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Northern Ireland: rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle in places, some sunny intervals, wind W light, max temp 18C (64F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: dry, sunny periods, wind W light, max temp, 20C (68F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle at times, wind SW moderate to fresh, max temp 15C (59F.

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: in the NW rather cloudy with a little rain for drizzle in places, elsewhere dry with sunny periods, warm generally, but cooler on some coasts

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea: wind, N light or moderate, fair, visibility moderate with fog patches, becoming good, sea smooth or slight. Strait of Dover: wind, NW veering NE moderate, locally fresh, fair. English Channel (E): wind, NW veering NE, light or moderate, fair, visibility, moderate with fog patches, sea, smooth or slight. St George's Channel: wind, variable light, fair, visibility, moderate with fog patches, sea, smooth. Irish Sea: wind, light or moderate, mainly fair, visibility, moderate with fog patches, sea, smooth or slight.

Sun rises: 4.43 am — Sun sets: 9.20 pm
Moon sets: 5.55 am — Moon rises: 11.32 pm
Last quarter; June 21.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

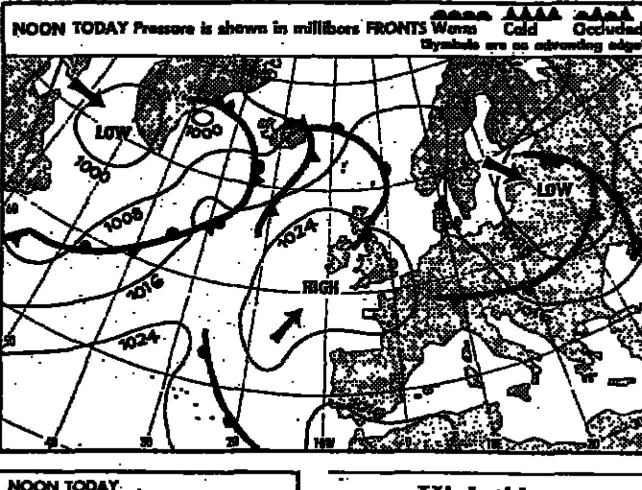
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	14	57	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	s	18	64	Inverness	c	14	57
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	c	14	57
Bristol	c	18	64	London	f	20	68
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	f	15	59
Edinburgh	f	16	61	Newcastle	c	15	59
Glasgow	f	16	61	Ronaldsway	c	14	57

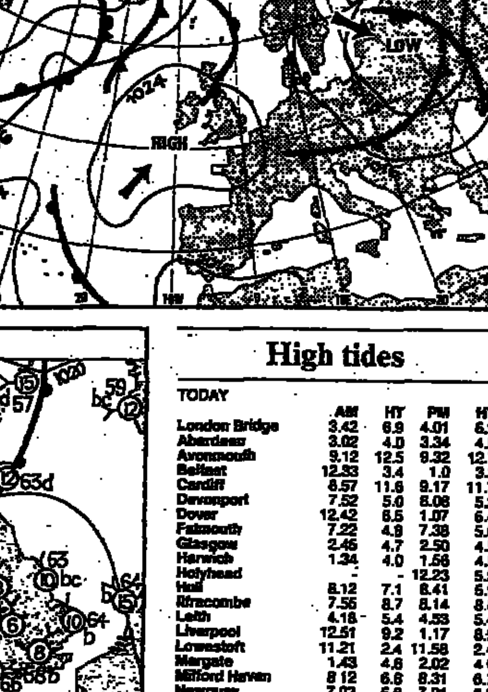
Lighting-up time

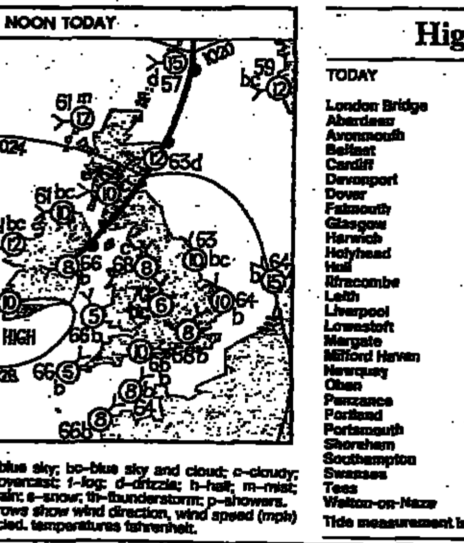
London 9.50 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 9.59 pm to 4.28 am
Edinburgh 10.31 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.10 pm to 4.09 am
Penzance 10.04 pm to 4.42 am

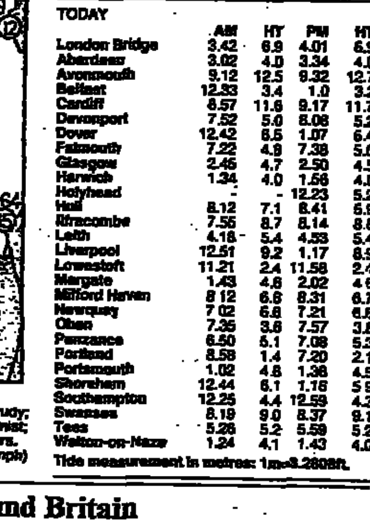
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 24C (75F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 15C (59F). Humidity: 6 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,022.6 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.









b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. *Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.*

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.42	6.9	4.01	6.9
Aberdeen	3.02	4.0	3.34	4.0
Avonmouth	9.12	12.5	9.32	12.7
Belfast	12.33	3.4	1.0	3.2
Cardiff	8.57	11.6	9.17	11.7
Devonport	7.52	5.0	8.08	5.2
Dover	12.42	6.5	1.07	6.4
Falmouth	7.22	4.9	7.38	5.0
Glasgow	2.46	4.7	2.50	4.5
Harwich	1.34	4.0	1.58	4.0
Holyhead	-	-	12.23	5.2
Hull	8.12	7.1	8.41	6.9
Ilfracombe	7.55	8.7	8.14	8.8
Leith	4.18	5.4	4.53	5.4
Liverpool	12.51	9.2	1.17	8.9
Lowestoft	11.21	2.4	11.58	2.4
Margate	1.43	4.6	2.02	4.6
Milford Haven	8.12	6.6	8.31	6.7
Newquay	7.02	6.6	7.21	6.8
Oban	7.35	3.6	7.57	3.8
Penzance	6.50	5.1	7.08	5.3
Portland	8.58	1.4	7.20	2.1
Portsmouth	1.02	4.8	1.38	4.5
Shoreham	12.44	6.1	1.16	5.9
Southampton	12.25	4.4	12.59	4.3
Swansea	8.19	9.0	8.37	9.1
Tees	5.26	5.2	5.59	5.2
Walton-on-Naze	1.24	4.1	1.43	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	8.7	.11	15	59	Sunny
Bridlington	8.6	.11	17	63	Sunny
Cromer	7.6	.10	18	64	Sunny
Lowestoft	6.6	.02	19	66	Sunny
Clacton	7.8	-	22	72	Sunny pm
Margate	-	-	-	-	-
Folkestone	5.8	-	20	68	Bright pm
Hastings	4.6	-	18	64	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	6.1	-	19	66	Sunny pm
Brighton	-	-	18	64	Bright pm
Worthing	4.8	-	19	66	Sunny pm
Littlehampton	5.0	-	20	68	Sunny pm
Bognor R	5.8	-	20	68	Bright pm
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	-	-	17	63	Cloudy
Scilly Isles	-	-	16	61	Fog
Newquay	-	-	18	64	Dull
Ilfracombe	0.5	-	16	61	Cloudy
Tenby	0.7	-	18	66	Cloudy
Southport	8.2	.03	16	61	Sunny pm
Morecambe	10.9	.32	17	63	Bright
Douglas	4.2	.14	15	59	Sunny pm
London (Ctrl)	8.2	-	24	75	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	6.2	.02	19	66	Sunny pm
Bristol (Ctrl)	5.7	-	20	68	Sunny pm
Cardiff (Ctrl)	0.4	-	17	63	Cloudy
Anglesey	0.6	.13	16	61	Cloudy
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bologna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available